THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,378—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888.

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AUGUST 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Comp[illegible] the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T.. Weighell	31st July.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton ..	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie ...	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th ,, Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
P.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

VIVONE

THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver. This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

REDUCED PRICES.
Per dozen, Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS.
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart	Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts	Rs. 3-8.
4 do.	,, 5-0.	7 do.	,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," on THURSDAY, 9th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 7th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY, at noon, and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao	1st class	Rs. 20
Do.	2nd class	,, 10
Do.	Deck, without diet	,, 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 2 PRIZE WORD COMPETITION, BANGALORE.

TEN (10) PRIZES.

PAPER SHOWING the sentence to be worked upon, details of Prizes, amount of Competition Fee, date of closing, with full rules and conditions of the competition. Price Eight (8) Annas by Postal Money Order only. No stamps of any kind received. Please address.

MISS E. S. HAMILTON,
Manager.

N. B.—No. 1 Jubilee P. W. Competition was first advertised on 20th April, 1887, and prizes paid on 21st July following.

ENAMELS.

IN TINS, READY FOR USE.

FOR Painting New, or Renovating Old Furniture of every description, Wicker Chairs' Tables, Bird Cages, Bedstead, Photo-Frames, &c. Is now being used in England in immense quantities.

The following Colours are in stock :—

Vermillion.	Electric Green.	Ivory.
Dark Red.	Old Gold.	Arabian Brown
Straw.	Grass Green.	French Grey.
Dark Blue.	Blue.	Olive.
White.	Maroon.	Coral Pink.
Turquoise.	Indian Yellow.	Heliotrope.
Dark Oak.	Green.	Chocolate.
Orange.	Light Oak.	Black.
Terra Cotta.	Hedge Sparrow's Egg.	Primrose.
Canary.	Pea Green.	Green.

Per tin, Re. 1-4, each. Brushes, 14 as., each.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

			Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda		1 lb. tin	1	12
,,	Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. ,,	0	13
BARLEY,	Robinson's Patent	1 lb. ,,	0	10
,,	Fine Pearl	2 lb. ,,	0	10
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD			1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin 1-4 ; ½lb. tin			2	4
Do.	do. MUTTON, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-8	½lb tin	2	8
Do.	do. CHICKEN, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-12	,,	3	4
Do.	CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	,,	1	8
Do.	do. MUTTON BROTH	,,	2	4
Do.	do. CHICKEN BROTH	,,	3	8
CORN FLOUR		; in 1 lb. tin	0	10
,, ,,	Kingsfords Oswego,	per lb. Packet	0	8
GROATS, Robinson's Patent		1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.		per oz.	0	5
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD			0	12
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut		per oz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD	Savory and Moore's	per tin.	0	10
,, ,, ,,		per doz.	6	12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa		2 lb. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD		per bot. 15 as. and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD			1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch		2 lb. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin			2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS		per tin	2	4
,, RUSKS		per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl		2 lb. tin	0	9
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"		per tin	0	7
,, ,, ,,		per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white		2 lb. tin	0	11
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa		2 lb. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

THE RULES OF RACING.

TOGETHER
WITH RULES RELATING TO LOTTERIES, BETTING, &c.,
TO COME INTO OPERATION ON 1ST AUGUST, 1888
CLOTH, Rs. 2.

THE RACING CALENDAR

WILL BE PUBLISHED
ON 2nd AUGUST AND ON THE FOLLOWING ALTERNATE THURSDAYS.
Annual Subscription, Rs. 12.

ADVERTISEMENTS RELATING TO RACE HORSES, EMPLOYMENT, ACCOMMODATION, AND ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH RACING WILL BE ADMITTED.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,
CALCUTTA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness; allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural saline elements which are of *vital importance*, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

RIDING BREECHES.

THE above are cut on improved principles to fit the figure and ensure comfort and support.

We keep only the best materials, and guarantee them to give most satisfactory wear.

		Rs.	a.
A, L & W'S	CHIPPING NORTON WHIP CORDS, in plain Drab, Grey and Brown mixtures	26	0
	BEDFORD CORD, recommended for very hard wear in Mixed-Brown, Grey and Drab in different sized Cords	26	0
	KHAKI BEDFORD CORD, Regulation Color	30	0
	GAITERS to match any of the above	8	8
A. L & W'S	SUPER CASHMERE BEDFORD, very much lighter in weight than the above, but not so suited for rough wear	32	0
	GAITERS to match	8	8
	SUPER WHITE CASSIMIR, for Racing Breeches, very light and durable	30	0

Patterns, Catalogue and Simple Self-measurement Forms will be sent on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	,, 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	,, 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	,, 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	,, 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,, 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	,, 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp and Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In seasickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5¼ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅛ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320. —MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE!

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

"KAISERS :"

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, ironbound, copper-rivetted ; a very durable article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	33	36	39 each.

Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray ; a superior article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	41	45	50

The "service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	40	45	50

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvas, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.

Inches	33	36
Rupees	55	60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, two registered spring, double action locks, made specially for travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	36	39	44	50

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	36	39	44	50

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.

12-in.	13-in.	14-in.	15-in.
Rs. 13-8	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 15-8	Rs. 16-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 12-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.

12-in.	13in.	14in
Rs. 16-8	Rs. 17-8	Rs. 18-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6 8

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 7-8	Rs. 8-8

Portable Travelling Baths, best Block Tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.

Inches	24	27	30	33	36
Rupees	27-8	31-8	36-8	44	50

Air-tight Boxes, best Block tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.

Inches	27	28	32	34	36
Rupees	33	36	40	45	50

Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best Block tin.

Inches	24	26	28	36
Rupees	22-8	27	30	45

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, etc., Rs. 40 and Rs. 48.

Best Block Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 6-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat cases, Rs. 11-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 17-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 27 8 to 38.

Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, all sizes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10-8.

Travellers will find at our Establishment every requisite for this Country on the Voyage Home.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of REMITTANCE BOXES to the Paper Currency Office for one year, commencing from 1st October next. For particulars of the contract, apply to the undersigned.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Paper Currency Office, Bombay, 4th August, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 4th August, 1888.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty per share out of the profits realized by the Company during the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, will be payable to the shareholders at the Registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 6th August, 1888, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th July to 7th August, 1888.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 27th July, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MANISHUNKER MANECKLAL, late of Surat, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased. RUKHMANIBAI, (widow of the said deceased) ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
K. J. MODI,
The 3rd day of August, 1888.
Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, & DINSHA,
Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GOVIND MAROO CHEERY and ANUNTA MAROO CHEERY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER HORMARJEE, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold batty land or ground situate at Bombay, on the west side of Delisle Road, Parell, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (6,918) six thousand nine hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Hassomjee Hormusjee and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, on or towards the west by the property of Maneckchund Nagsee, on the north by a Municipal Tank, and on the south by the property of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old Nos. 35-91 and 109-138 and Collector's new Nos. 11,907 and 12,021, and New Survey Nos. 4-2947 and 4-2917 and are in the occupation of Govind Maroo Cheery and Anunta Maroo Cheery.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1888.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Canteen Baskets.
Carpets.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Cigar Cases and Holders.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).
Cigarettes (own Manufacture).
Cigarette Cases and Holders.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.
Counterpanes.
Curtains (Door and Window).
D'Oyleys.
Eau de Stuttgart.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Folding Tables (Iron).
Home Gymnasium.
Luncheon Baskets.
PHOTOGRAPIC MATERIALS.
PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Piano Insulators.
Piano Stools.
Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Sheeting.
Shikar Cloth.
Smokers' Requisites.
Snuffs.
Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
TABLE LINEN.
Teas, Neilgherry.
TOBACCOS.
Toilette Table Covers.
Towels.
Warming Stoves.
Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr DADABHOY NUSSERWANJI BATTLEWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to MR. NUSSERWANJEE ARDESHIR HORMARJI the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, within 8 days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty land or ground, situate in Bombay, near Delisle Road, Parell, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,425 sq. yds., or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Marian de Abreo, on or towards the west partly by the property of Raghoo Brebun, and partly by a public passage, on or towards the north partly by the property of Raghoo Brebun, and partly by the property of Hoosangji Harmusji Khuras, and on or towards the south by a public passage, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127, and new No. 12,044, and new survey No. 2,636, 2,864, 2,838, and 2,947, and are in the occupation of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Battlewalla. Dated this 1st August, 1888.

WADIA AND GHANDY,
Purchasers Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP COPPER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August next, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 50 tons of scrap copper, in loose pieces, now lying in the Branch Stores, Loco. Department, Parel, where it can be viewed on application.

Offers to state the rate per ton weighed and delivered on the spot.

Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

Purchasers whose Tenders may be accepted must pay for and take delivery of the metal within fourteen days from notification by the agent of acceptance of their Tender, otherwise the amount of security deposited will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th July, 1888.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS would do well in asking for prices of our Crockery, Glassware, and Cutlery, as we defy any firm to compete with our prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOUND, at Colaba, a young FOX-TERRIER BITCH, with collar on.—Apply to "M.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a BAY WALER COB, "Butcher Boy," goes in Saddle and Harness, a good fencer, and carries a lady. Price, Rs. 400.—Apply to R. BAUMBACH.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost, Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE, & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1884 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a week, and was very well treated; in fact, I could not have had more attention and been better treated than if I was one of the Proprietor's own Guest. The Manager, too, was most obliging, and saw to the despatch of my Luggage and Horses Up-country, and saved me no end of trouble. Signed E. S. D., Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED, a good BILLIARD MARKER. —Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institution, Parel.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MASTER to the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Nowsari Zurthosti Madressa.—Apply to KAWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE KANGA, Secretary, 35, Chundunwadi.

WANTED, TIGER CUBS.—Address SHIKAREE, care of this paper.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT. —A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers. —H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD "—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND. 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.— "FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

DEPOT of GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Fine Art Works, 13, Meadow Street.—D. B. DINSHAW.

PHOTOS ENLARGED from Cart-de-visit to Life Size on canvas in oil paint, at moderate charges.—D. B. DINSHAW, 13, Meadow Street.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and other Garden sundries. Price lists free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound. Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

AMMUNITIONS FOR AIR GUNS.— Shots 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Re. 1-8; Springs replaced, Rs. 5.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

EDWARD'S SPECIALITIES.—Dry Plates (XL. and Isochromatic) XL. Sensitive Paper (Double Albumenized), Developers, Transparency Plates, &c.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, at Mahim, Bazar Road, opposite the Scottish Orphanage School. —Apply Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, at his office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

TO THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS IN THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that his Lordship Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, has, upon the application of the voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, directed that Notice be given by advertisement to all the Debenture Holders in the abovenamed Company now in Bombay. That on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the said Liquidators will apply to his Lordship in Chambers, for an order sanctioning the sale of all the Company's property situate at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of the leasehold land now in the occupation of the said Company with the Mill buildings standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Fittings, and Tools now in or about the said premises for the sum of three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 3,00,000), and if no sufficient case is shown by you to the contrary, the said Judge will sanction such sale accordingly, and you will not thereafter be entitled to raise any objection thereto.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS IN THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that his Lordship MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, has, upon the application of the voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, directed that Notice be given by advertisement of all the Shareholders in the abovenamed Company now in Bombay. That on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, the said Liquidators will apply to his Lordship in Chambers, for an order sanctioning the sale of all the Companys' property situate at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of the leasehold land now in the occupation of the said Company, with the Mill buildings standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Fittings, and Tools now in or about the said premises for the sum of three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 3,00,000) and if no sufficient cause is shown by you to the contrary the said Judge will sanction such sale accordingly, and you will not thereafter be entitled to raise any objection thereto.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that his Lordship Mr JUSTICE SCOTT, has, upon the application of the voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, directed that notice be given by advertisement to all the Creditors, in the abovenamed Company now in Bombay. That on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the said Liquidators will apply to his Lordship in Chambers for an order sanctioning the sale of all the Company's property, situate at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of the leasehold land, now in the occupation of the said Company with the Mill buildings standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Fittings, and Tools, now in or about the said premises for the sum of three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 3,00,000), and if no sufficient cause is shown by you to the contrary the said Judge will sanction such sale accordingly, and you will not thereafter be entitled to raise any objection thereto.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR ENGLISH CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the SUPPLY OF 20,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH CANVAS, SAIL OR NAVY, No. 1, 24 inches wide, 36 or 42 yards in a bolt.

The cloth must be quite new and sound, and must be delivered at the General Stores, Royapuram, Madras, in the following quantities:—5,000 yards by the 15th September, 1888, and 5,000 yards by the 1st of each following month until the whole 20,000 yards have been delivered; but the total quantity will be received at an earlier date, if desired by the successful Tenderer.

The cloth will be measured along its centre by each piece being opened out on the ground, and it will be subject to rejection if not equal to the quality of the accepted sample.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample and a deposit of Rs. 500, and must be delivered at the Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram, Madras, before noon, on 20th August, 1888.

The person or persons whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the value of the stamp. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to carry out the contract.

Patterns of the desired quality may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Royapuram, on any date prior to the 20th proximo between 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., Sundays excepted, or a sample will be supplied on application to the General Storekeeper.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS B. HANNA,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, 30th July, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 159 OF 1887.

RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Gally, outside the Fort of Bombay..............................Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of DAMODHUR LACKMIDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, and PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, both residing at Kalbadavi Road, outside the Fort..............................Defendants.

AND

SUIT No. 214 OF 1887.

PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadavi Road in Bombay..............................Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will of DAMODHUR LACKMIDASS deceased, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadavi Road in Bombay, aforesaid and RUNCHOREDASS PREMJEE of Bombay Hindoo residing at Hanooman Gully, in the city of Bombay..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suits and bearing date the Thirteenth Day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities, affecting the Estate of Damodhur Luckmidas, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above Suits mentioned who died in Bombay, on or about the Thirtieth Day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one Calendar-month, from the date hereof or in default, thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. —Dated this 23rd day of July 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 513, OF 1886.

HAJEE MOOSSA HAJEE HASAN, HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE NUTHOO, HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED, HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE ALLARUKHIA SAJUN, HAJEE SEEDICK HAJEE EBRAHIM and HAJEE MOOSA SULLAMAN, of Bombay KUTCHEE MEMON MAHOMEDAN Inhabitants, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late HAJEE CURRIM MAHOMED, SULLAMAN, deceased, residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

VS.

HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS and HAJEE ABA RAHIMAN HAJEE JOONUS, both of Bombay Kutchee Memons, Mahomeddan Inhabitants, also residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in partnership, and as coparceners of a Kutchee Memon undivided family under the name and style of HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS..............................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, the following immovable property WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hasun, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Nuthoo, Hajee Esmail Hajee Gool Mahomed, Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Joosub, Hajee Jackeria Hajee Allarukhia Sajun, Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim, and Hajee Moosa Sullaman, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Hajee Adam Hajee Joonus and Hajee Aba Rahiman Hajee Joonus, or any of them in all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on Fazendari ground, on the north side of Memon Wada or Cross Row, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141-33 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 53 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by a drain or passage for water, on or towards the south by the Public Road called Memon Wada or Cross Row, otherwise Musjid Bunder Road, on or towards the east by the property of Hajee Aba Satar Talab, and on or towards the west by the property of Piroo Oomersey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendants' tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinsha, Attorneys for the said Plaintiffs, at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.......qts. Rs. 30 "
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne ....qts. Rs. 30 "

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.
Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Per dozen Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26 0	
CLARETS.		
Medoc	14 0	8 0
St. Julien	16 0	9 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 61 0	" 64 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" ..	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" --
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	..

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	—
Superior "	" 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
Chateau LaRose	" 28 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 0	" 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 11 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 31 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	—
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0	..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	" 37 0	..

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	Rs. 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	
" " *	" 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend *	" 18 0	

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 4	" ..
Anton Drener's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest ....per 1 lb. tin Rs. 1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins		Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. ..		Rs. ...
Celery	" ...	"	0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	"	0 10
Mushrooms	" —	"	0 13
White Cabbage	" —	"	0 12
Small Sausages	" —	"	1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	"	1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	"	1 4
Frankfort Sausages	" —	"	1 4
Cervelatwurst	" —	"	1 0

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA,)

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,

BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET).

ENGAGEMENT RINGS—

Diamond Rings, gipsy set, or with claw settings; all Diamonds or mixed with other stones—Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Pearls, &c. Prices vary entirely in accordance with beauty, size, and value of the gems, from Rs. 80 to 800. A choice and extensive assortment to select from.

GOLD BANGLES—

Pretty and fashionable gold Bangles of tasteful design and style, priced from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250.

The Enamelled Forget-me-not Bangle, Rs. 65 cash.

The 1888 Bangle, priced Rs. 70 cash. 1888 is the first Leap year, containing three figures alike, since the year 1444.

The Gold Magic Bangle presents a curious optical illusion, as it appears to be incessantly changing its width, Rs. 149 cash. A great variety of beautiful gold Bangles, to select from.

LACE AND FICHU GOLD BROOCHES—

A very large assortment of fanciful and quaint designs—the Fly, the Owl, the Swallow, Pearl Heart, Horse Shoe, and Whip, Enamelled Forget-me-not, &c., &c., from Rs. 11 to 80.

LADIES' GOLD WATCH CHAINS—

Ladies' Gold Albert Chains with, and without, Tassels, in various pretty patterns. The latest fashion is a Watch Chain which also forms a Bracelet, priced from Rs. 52 to Rs. 170.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS—

Gentlemen's Watch Chains in the following fashionable patterns:—Close Curb, Open Curb, Trace, Fetter and Trace, Fetter and Three Links, Double Fetter-knot and Trace, Double Fetter, Fetter and New Twist, all fitted with Bar, Drop-piece, with Gold Ring and Watch Swivel, gold, priced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 cash.

Silver Alberts, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 cash.

Plaited Hair Alberts, with gold mounts, bar and drop, Rs. 50, cash.

GOLD STUDS AND BUTTONS—

Sets of plain Gold Studs, Collar Button and Sleeve Links, the set Rs. 40, cash.

Sets of 18ct. Gold Studs and Collar Button, Rs. 27 cash.

Sleeve Links, Torpedo and Dumb Bell, Rs. 36, cash.
Double Dumb Bell, Rs. 25, cash.
Egg Dumb Bell, Rs. 39, cash.
Horse Shoe and Whip, Rs. 44, cash.
Cannon and Ball Rs. 36 cash.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES
CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS
BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st August, 1888, our rates of Insurance will be as under:—

	Per cent per annum
For Prince's Dock Warehouses	2 as. nett.
For Local Risks (exclusive of Cotton Mills and Presses)	2 as. nett and upwards.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents NORWICH UNION FIRE INSUR. SOCIETY.
" PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE.
" LANCASHIRE INSURANCE.
" FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on application to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand,

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold, An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 34
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..........As. 4

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2-8
Third do.	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2½ As. A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1
Each succeeding line.......... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	"

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting, Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th:—King Arthur (s), from Basreh; and Idar (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th:—Vedra (s), for Pondicherry; Cocoanada (s), Marmagoa, &c.; and Bormida (s), China. Yesterday:—Apollo (s), for Hull; Mobile (s), Zanzibar and Mauritius; and Assyria (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

Khetwadi Branch Bombay Native Dispensary.—The daily average attendance for the past month was 242 and admissions 2,714, prevailing diseases being fever and diarrhœa.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the past month was 3,061; daily average, 98; total of new admissions, 1,373.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Honkong, per extra s.s. Kashgar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

The Effects of the Weather.—The rear portion of a house, situated in Abdul Rahiman Street, belonging to Hajee Allana Shuriff, fell in on Thursday last. Fortunately there were no persons injured.

The Khoja Nirasrith Fund.—The trustees of this fund beg to acknowledge with thanks the sum of Rs. 5,000 from the executrix of the late Bai Heerabai, widow of the late Khoja Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy.

Cama Hospital for Women and Children.—A weighing chair received during the past month, the gift of friends, is acknowledged with many thanks. Presents of old linen are much needed in the hospital.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" Newspaper.—This weekly newspaper appeared yesterday in an enlarged form. The front page contains a good portrait of the Princess Victoria, of Germany, second daughter of the late Emperor Frederick.

The Bombay Natural History Society.—The monthly meeting of members of the above Society will be held this afternoon, at 5-30, in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, when a paper will be read by Mr. Reginald Gilbert on the "Sambur and Sambur Stalking."

Burglary at Dongree Street.—Kallidass Madunjee, reported to the Police that his house in Dongree Street was broken into on Friday night and property, consisting of valuable gold jewellery set with precious stones, valued of Rs. 3,915, stolen therefrom.

Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.—On Saturday the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas, as the presiding judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, made absolute the decree *nisi* for a dissolution of marriage granted by his lordship, on the 3rd March last, in the suit brought by Goolbai against her husband Dorabjee Dossabhoy Gordhan and another on the ground of the respondent's committing adultery with the co-respondent. Mr. Chitnis, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the petitioner.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club at 5-45 p.m. this evening:—

Quadrille	Olympia	Williams.
Overture	Titus	Mozart.
Waltz	Espana	Waldteufel.
Polonaise	Im Brautschmuck	Merzdorf.
Waltz	Brautlieder	Gung'l.
Selection	Dorothy	Cellier.
Galop	Pomona	Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Death from Tetanus.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gunga, woman, aged 27 years, a widow who lived with her brother at old Nagpada. On the 28th ultimo, she, falling from a ladder, struck her forehead against a curry-stone, which caused a severe wound. On Friday last she was seized with spasms, and on Saturday morning she was removed to the hospital, where she died at 4 p.m. the same day. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus.

Theft of Port Trust Property.—Babajee Luximon, a calassee, employed in the Port Trust Workshops, was on Saturday charged, by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing sundry articles, consisting of two brass steps, empty paint pots, paint brushes, a glass window frame, &c., valued at Rs. 33, the property of the Port Trust. The accused was arrested that morning by a police ramoosie, doing duty at the gate of the Port Trust Workshops, while going out, with the two brass steps concealed in his clothes, and on searching the accused's house the remainder of the stolen property was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Volunteer Club Smoking Concert.—A very pleasant smoking concert was given in the Volunteer Club Rooms, on Saturday. There was a very good attendance of members and their friends; and a well arranged programme was gone through long before the evening was over, when other performers readily came forward and entertained the audience. Mr. J. Murray is to be congratulated on his successful endeavours in bringing the club to its old position by such entertainments and dances as are now being given in the club. It is needless to say what was performed when we give the following names of some gentlemen who sang and recited during the evening:—Messrs. Craig, Thelenberg, and Stevenson, Captain Leslie, Lieutenant O'Connor, Mr. Purvis, and Mr. Brooks, besides several others. The club gives a dance in the Town Hall, on Friday next, and as the club dances are always so successful, the members and their friends have something to look forward to.

Extorting Money from Natives.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector MacCormack charged Mahomed Esack, a young Mahomedan hawker, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with cruelly torturing a crow. The accused, it was stated, made a practice of injuring the feelings of tender-hearted natives by torturing birds before them to extort money. On Saturday he caught the crow and went to several Jains in the native bazaar, asking them for eight annas, otherwise threatening to kill the crow. Several of the persons, to whom the accused applied, offered to contribute small sums towards the amount asked; but as they were tardy in doing so, and the accused fearing the police might come on the scene, killed the crow. The men were so enraged that they reported the matter to the police, who took the accused in charge. It was explained that this trick of playing upon the tender feelings of natives was often resorted to by needy bad characters to extort money. His Worship thought it was a most disgraceful act, and fined the accused Rs. 5, or in default to undergo an imprisonment of seven days.

Committed to the Sessions.—Narayen Chaya, *alias* Narayen Pasoo, *alias* Kumlia Hashem, and Atmaram Boodoo, were on Saturday brought up on remand, and charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with abetting each other in the commission of the offences of lurking house-trespass and theft of property, consisting of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 50, from the person of Jowloo, while she was lying asleep in her house at Mazagon, on the night of the 29th ultimo. The accused No. 1 is a noted character, against whom there appears a register of several previous convictions. At his instigation accused No. 2 was prevailed upon to assist him in committing the theft of the ornament. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Obscenity in the Streets.—The *Bombay Guardian* says that a memorial to the Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay in Council, is in course of signature by Sunday School teachers in the Presidency, urging the fact that the general and unchecked use of obscene language is most fatally demoralising to the people at large, and especially to the children and youth of India. The memorial quotes the law of India with regard to the suppression of obscenity in the public streets, but pleads that its action is too limited. It concludes as follows:—"Your Excellency's Government has recently expressed the urgent need of a reform in morals by issuing a resolution upon moral teaching in public schools. This important action has been universally welcomed, and is a strong assurance that repressive measures will be taken against the general use of obscene language, which is one of the chief means of spreading immorality among the young. With these representations, your memorialists respectfully and earnestly plead that your Excellency will be pleased to give your kind consideration to this question, and to graciously grant your strong influence for so amending and perfecting the law as may make it available for the protection of respectable people from the scourge of obscenity which is now demoralizing the land."

Burglary in the Native Town.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Crummy charged Latiff Gunny, an old offender, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing gold embroidery and cloth, valued at Rs. 116, the property of Mahomed Gool, a Pathan. It appeared that on the morning of the 29th of last month, the complainant reported to the police that his house, in the native town, had been broken into and the property mentioned above missing, at the same time a resident in the same house complained of the theft of a silver watch. Inquiries were made by Constable Saunderson, and it was seen that the thief had effected an entrance through a window, the bars of which he had broken. The police investigations resulted in failure, and it was only owing to an accident that a clue was obtained. A few days after the burglary a friend of the complainant, while transacting some business in the Marwaree Bazaar, was asked to buy four bundles of gold thread, the very lot which had been stolen from Mahomed Gool. The friend recognised the embroidery, as he lived with the complainant and was engaged in the same trade. On investigating the matter the bundles were traced through several people to an old Mahomedan hawker, who had received them from the accused early on the morning of the theft. The accused was pointed out to the police by the hawker and his house searched, when some valuable property was found. He denied the charge of theft, but called no witnesses; and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

The Fight in Salsette.—With reference to the fight in Salsette between the fishermen of Malvan and Banderpakhady, a correspondent writes:—"I learn that the following was the state of things which gave rise to that occurrence. Cholera having appeared in the village of Malvan, the fishermen of that village held a ceremony in honour of the goddess, whose wrath they fancied they had incurred. Charms and enchantments being prepared, they carried the same to the hamlet of Banderpakhady, imagining that by doing so they would remove the disease from their midst. This course was, however, noticed by their no less superstitious brethren of Banderpakhady, who, fearing that cholera would find its way amongst them, protested against the Malvan fishermen burying the preparation in their territory. From words the party came to blows. The Malvan party being then not so numerous, made off for their village to strengthen themselves, but before that could be done, the Banderpakhady fishermen had two of their leaders arrested and carried to the Police Patel at Candolee. Meanwhile, a gang of Malvan fishermen, armed with sticks, &c., arrived at the hamlet just mentioned, and finding that their leaders were not there, they became enraged, and assaulted every fisher most brutally, paying no regard either to sex or age, and the sight which this scene of confusion and disorder produced was a heartrending one. Thence the infuriated mob proceeded to the Patel's, where they also handled their antagonists roughly, so that for a time none could venture to approach the enraged fishers. At length, however, the affair began to assume a serious aspect, and the Malvan fishermen deserted their position only when they discovered the whole village of Candolee and the surrounding hamlets rising *en masse* against them.

New Cups and Trophies.—Messrs. Lund and Blockley, of Bombay and Poona, on Thursday, had the honour of submitting for the inspection of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught the following cups and trophies recently manufactured by their firm. (1) The Nizam's Polo Cup—a handsome solid silver bowl of George the Third period, with three fluted handles and three claw legs holding balls; engraved on one shield is "Hyderabad Polo Tournament, 1887, presented by H. H. the Nizam." (2) The Sir Frederick Roberts' International Challenge Cup, of more florid design, and displaying with much effect the silversmith's art, an egg-shaped bowl with two fluted and foliated handles and three claw feet. Round the top there is a scroll wreathe highly chased, and on the front shield is engraved a scene of a squad of men and their horses engaged in the competition, all details of dress and accoutrement being correctly given. The back shield bears the following inscription, "H. E. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Fred. Roberts, V. C., G. C. B., 1887, Inter-Regimental Cup, won by team of the 5th Punjab Cavalry." (3) The Durham Light Infantry Cup for this year's August Sky Meeting, and the handsome Pigsticking trophy for the Null Hunt Cup, which the firm manufactured for the late Captain Salmon in 1886, and which, we believe, has been purchased by his old Regiment, the 3rd Cavalry, in memory of an old and popular comrade. A frosted silver egg-shapped Polo Cup engraved with two inscriptions—(1) "Karachi Races, 1887. Polo Cup presented by the Officers, 2nd Battalion, the King's Own York Light Infantry, and won by Mr. H. Wills Cole's Mooltan 10st (Captain Butler)" and (2) small silver cups for a regimental Rifle competition for the 19th Bombay Infantry. Two Adhans for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers of appropriate design for their win in the "Poona Regatta Service Fours, 1887."

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, as registered at 6 a.m., on Friday, the 3rd instant, is as follows:—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Previously reported	4 17	4 37	5 45	8 5	6 30	5 74
Rainfall on 3rd instant	...	0 22	0 3	0 3	..	...
Total up to date	4 17	4 59	5 48	8 8	6 30	5 74

RAINFALL AT KHANDALLA.

The rainfall at Khandalla for the week ending the 4th inst. is 20 in. 85 cts. The daily rainfall is as follows:—

	In.	cts.
29th July	1	10
30th "	2	70
31st "	4	29
1st August	4	30
2nd "	3	40
3rd "	3	36
4th "	1	70
Total	20	85
Previously registered	80	21
Grand Total	101	6

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st July, as compared with the statement of the 24th July, 1888:—

Liabilities.	July 24. Rs.	A.	P.	July 31. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	51,49,988	15	0	51,49,988	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,55,92,349	2	0	2,45,05,986	13	8
Other Deposits	3,77,49,126	0	0	3,93,61,566	14	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,74,275	3	5	4,61,894	7	11
Sundries	7,15,428	9	8	7,03,544	14	7
Rs.	8,96,81,167	14	1	9,07,90,982	1	4

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	99,11,985	0	0	1,00,52,505	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	60,67,552	0	0	60,65,077	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,02,10,495	6	3	95,74,751	5	3
Credits on do.	55,74,524	5	8	58,10,391	14	6
Bills discounted	2,57,36,190	2	8	2,46,14,741	1	5
Balances with other Banks	7,07,300	7	5	5,19,564	3	3
Bullion	562	10	8	56	0	0
Dead Stock	11,03,285	6	6	11,03,732	15	7
Stamps	11,513	4	0	11,379	12	0
Sundries	3,63,731	6	11	3,44,744	7	7
Cash at Head Office	1,30,31,324	5	10	1,37,03,629	4	3
Do. at Branches	1,69,62,673	6	4	1,89,90,409	1	6
Rs.	8,96,81,167	14	1	9,07,90,982	1	[illegible]

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	47 28	40 47	45 16	44 58
Aug. 4, Saturday	0 0	0 48	0 79	0 34
" 5, Sunday	0 12	0 69	0 72	......
Total.	47 40	41 64	46 67	44 92
Total corresponding date of last year	61 14	60 85	57 54	57 20

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE TRANSITION STATE OF HINDU SOCIETY.

A public meeting in connection with the fourth anniversary of the Oriental Debating Society was held in the Muljee Jetha Kapad Bazar Hall, on Saturday evening, when Mr. Vaman Abajee Modak, B.A., Principal of the Elphinstone High School, delivered a lecture on the above subject. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided; and there was a very large audience of students and others, mostly Hindus.

The president of the Society, Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Shroff, in opening the proceedings, said that their fourth anniversary meeting was to be celebrated by the lecture which Mr. Modak was about to deliver, and out of which they might expect much that would be of advantage to the members. Their last and third anniversary was celebrated by two interesting lectures, delivered by Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar and the Hon. K. T. Telang; and the president took this opportunity of congratulating the former gentleman on his election as a member of the Municipal Corporation. The Society felt much obliged to Mr. Modak for coming forward to deliver a lecture that evening, and to Dr. Mackichan for consenting to preside on the occasion. The president congratulated Dr. Mackichan on his nomination as Vice-Chancellor of the University, his remarks being received with cheers.

Mr. Modak, in delivering his lecture, said:—Dr. Mackichan and gentlemen of the Oriental Debating Society,—When the honorary secretary of this society asked me to deliver a lecture here in connection with its annual public gathering, I hesitated at first as to whether I should accept the invitation. I was in no way connected with the society. I did not know any of its members, nor had I attended any of its debates. I was not aware of the subjects on which discussions were usually held by the society, and therefore had no idea as to what subject was likely to interest them as coming from a perfect stranger like myself, and such as would suit the present occasion. But as the honorary secretary very much pressed the invitation on behalf of the society to address you this evening, and also told me that the chair would be taken on this occasion by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, for whom I have a very high respect, and whose warm interest in the education and enlightenment of the people of this country I heartily appreciate, I at once consented, and chose for my address the subject which is already announced, as one likely to find some echo in the minds of most of my hearers.

The subject of this evening's address then is "The Transition State of Hindu Society." Some may think that I have unnecessarily narrowed the scope of the subject; that I should speak of the condition of Indian society in general, and not of Hindu society in particular. It may be said that these are not the days for the discussion of any sectional questions, or any racial differences; that we are to look upon the people of India as a whole, as forming one community, as constituting one nation; and that the condition of the Indian population, as a whole, ought to be made the subject of our discussion. Well, if I were speaking from a national platform, or addressing you on politics or education or some other subject of like nature, in which all communities are equally interested, I should certainly give a greater scope to my subject. But as I propose to speak on the present condition of society, I have necessarily to restrict the scope of my subject to one of the three or four communities that constitute the Indian population, for the social conditions of these different communities do so greatly differ from one another, from one cause or other, that they do not admit of a common treatment. To take, for instance, the Mahomedan community, which occupies in its importance a place next only to the Hindu community, they have, from various causes, allowed themselves to be very little influenced by the new forces which the contact of the country with modern European civilization has brought to bear upon its society: whether it be that they still maintain their reserve and exclusiveness in a gloomy mood, caused by their now unavailing regret for their departed glory and prestige as being the co-religionists of the former Mahomedan conquerors and rulers of India; or that they look upon with suspicion and fear the effect of Western civilization on their religion and social customs. Whatever it be that influences their social attitude, whether it be ignorance, or prejudice, or fanaticism, or a feeling of wrong that actuates them, they have been hitherto most backward in yielding themselves to the influence of the new life that has come over India through the advent of its British rulers. Consequently, the condition of Mahomedan society still remains very much as it was before that event. The next community that may be referred to is the native-Christian community, who, by their acceptance of a foreign creed and by their more or less sudden adoption of foreign manners and modes of life, have more or less denationalized themselves, and severed their connection entirely from the great parent society from which they have sprung. Their present condition, therefore, is one of abnormally rapid transformation; and thus it essentially differs from the condition of Hindu society in general, and, therefore, does not admit of any common treatment with it. Lastly, if we take the Parsi community, which, though insignificant in numbers, and extremely limited in its area, is yet so far ahead of all others in yielding itself to the operation of the new influences that have been brought to bear on Indian society since the establishment of British ascendancy in this country, that any common treatment of the condition of the Parsis and that of the other communities is all but impossible. This small community is changing so fast, with such bewildering rapidity, in its language and modes of thought, its habits and dress, its tastes and occupations, that thoughtful men in that and in other communities have begun to wonder whether the formation and growth of a steady national character is quite consistent with this wild frenzy for imitation that has seized the present generation of Zoroastrians in India. At any rate, it is clear that the condition of Parsi society does not admit of a common treatment with that of the other communities.

It is for these reasons that I have narrowed the scope of the subject of my address, and will, in the remarks that I may have to offer, confine myself mainly to the present condition of Hindu society.

Previous to the invasion of India by the Mahomedans, its social condition had undoubtedly undergone a great many changes. It had lost some of its primitive simplicity, its ancient chivalry and refinement, and those charities of life that characterize a cultivated and civilized society. The national institutions had lost much of their freshness and life, and had become crystallized, so as to become incapable of any further development or improvement. The state of Hindu society at that time, therefore, must have evidently shown signs of decline, though still substantially the social fabric had remained unchanged.

During the Mahomedan occupation, though it extended over several centuries, (the period differing in different provinces,) Hindu society does not seem to have undergone any very marked change, excepting in one or two particulars, which will be mentioned hereafter. The various dynastic revolutions caused by the successive Mahomedan invasions from Central Asia, and the constant disorders which prevailed in the subject provinces owing to the internecine struggles and rebellions of the provincial Governors never allowed the Mahomedan occupation to acquire the character of fixity for any considerable period of time, which alone could have materially influenced the state of society of the subject population. The Hindu society, therefore, remained comparatively uninfluenced by its subjection to Mahomedan modes of administration, and its contact with Mahomedan religion and civilization. In one or two particulars, however, the change which it underwent was not by any means inconsiderable.

The comparative seclusion to which Mahomedanism confines its women and the slender respect that has ever been shown to womankind by Mahomedan communities, had their effect on the condition of woman in Hindu society. Whether it was from the fear of Mahomedan violence and oppression, or from the desire of imitation, Hindu women began to be confined to the seclusion of the zenana in those provinces which were long under Mahomedan rule, such, for instance, as Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Sind. Hence the social freedom which women had enjoyed in those provinces in former ages became suddenly restricted by the introduction of the zenana system, and the considerably high respect in society which Hindu women enjoyed in former ages, was, in consequence of this enforced seclusion, gradually lessened. Hindu social life also was in no small degree influenced by the luxurious habits of the Mahomedans, to the great prejudice of its early simplicity. As one effect of this latter change I may mention the neglect of the simple but comparatively scientific system of indigenous music, and the growing fondness for the wild extravagance and sensualness of Mahomedan music. But the Mahomedan rulers of India did not enjoy a long period of peace to develop their judicial and administrative systems, or to make any permanent changes whether in the civil or criminal law of the country, nor did the idea ever enter their minds of establishing here any educational system. No change in Hindu society, therefore, proceeded from any of these sources. Although the Mahomedans tried to convert the people of India here and there by the use of force, still the vastness of the Indian population, including, as it did, some of the most warlike Hindu tribes, such as the Rajputs, the Shiks and the Marathas, that always challenged their supremacy and often held their own in their respective provinces, prevented the Mahomedan conquerors from organizing any permanent missionary system for the propagation of Mahomedanism. Hindu life, therefore, was not much influenced by the religion of Islam, beyond certain attempts made by religious revivalists, like Nanak and Kabir, to preach the spiritual doctrines of faith and devotion as being common alike to both Mahomedanism and Hinduism.

It is, therefore, since the establishment of British rule in India, with its all-embracing civil and criminal legislation and administration, its widely-extending educational system, together with the development of the Anglo-Indian and indigenous press, the extensive diffusion of European knowledge, and the numerous public associations that have been established in different parts of the country, whether of a political, social, educational or religious character, that Hindu society has undergone a considerable change. The change has not yet taken a permanent shape. It is of a tentative character, and consequently Hindu society is in a state of transition, with an irrevocable past behind it and an uncertain future before it. It is, therefore, the duty of every thoughtful person among us to examine the change that has for some time past been coming over Hindu society, to ascertain the gain and loss, and to determine how far the change is for the better, and how far it is for the worse. In short, it is the duty of every Hindu, who feels his responsibility, as one belonging to a great community, to see if Hindu society is not unconsciously drifting in directions in which it is sure to meet with ruin, and, if necessary, to apply timely correctives in order to ensure healthy progress in future.

Let us begin with the village life of Hindu society. Before the introduction of British rule in this country, and for some time in its early years, the life of the Hindu community in a village was governed by the influence of two personages—the first was the chief landholder, and in many cases the proprietor of the village, but in all cases the headman of the community solely responsible to Government for the payment of the state revenue and the maintenance of order in the village. He was called by different names in different provinces—either as Khot or पाटील which means a substantial farmer and head-owner of the land of the village—or as Mahajan, the great man of the village. But by whatever name he was called, he was the certainly leading householder in the village, and the rest of the villagers were his tenants, either directly or indirectly. This position he had acquired by being the original settler, who came and established his homestead on an uncultivated tract of land, attracted cultivation and tenants to the place from neighbouring villages, invested his capital there in bringing the land under cultivation, and in inducing others to do the same by pecuniary and other help, and thus created a thriving village community in an uninhabited and wild tract of land. The tenants, therefore, naturally looked up to him as their leader in their relations with Government, their protector in times of disorder, their friend in years of distress; and, as such, they rendered him occasionally voluntary service, presented to him their first fruits, and rendered him every honour and respect on all occasions. In many cases, as no regular physicians were to be had in those days, the headman looked upon it as his duty to acquaint himself with some of the ordinary indigenous medicines, in order to advise and minister to the wants of his tenants whenever ill. A person so useful and generally so kind to them, naturally exercised a very great influence over them. He took the leading part in the village sacrifices and the annual festivals of the village. He was invited by the tenants to grace all social ceremonies at their houses, was placed in the seat of honour, and was presented with every mark of respect, such as the *tilaka* and *pan supari*, and, in some cases, a pair of cocoanuts. In most disputes between tenants and between members of the same family, (since there were no regular civil or magisterial courts established in those days,) the village headman was the arbitrator; and his decision, which was generally impartial and just, was unmurmeringly accepted as final. With him was associated the village priest, whose offices, as long as primitive faith was not much disturbed, were frequently required and sincerely sought by the villagers, and who, therefore, was to them an object of respect next only to the headman. The priest in his own turn supplied their practical religious wants, and joined his influence to that of the headman in maintaining good order in the village community. To these was joined, in the case of the better sort of villages, the village school-master, who, voluntarily coming and establishing a school there, and living on small regular fees, with occasional presents received from the villagers, whose children he taught, was also an object of respect next to the two personages above described. These three together, but especially the headman and the priest, prevented the village people from quarrelling with one another, and thus in no small degree contributed to the peace and harmony of the community. Such was the life of the village community before the introduction of the British land revenue system, the civil and magisterial courts in every division and sub-division, and the new system of education. The new land revenue system, seeking to reach each particular tenant directly, no doubt with the laudable, though in some respects the mistaken, notion of improving his condition, undermined the authority and disturbed the position of the village headman, and consequently naturally lessened the esteem and respect in which he was held by the tenants. As the respect for him declined, the fatherly protection and the kind help that he used to render his tenants in old times gradually disappeared; and the civil and magisterial courts having opened their doors to all comers in the vicinity of the villages, and, having given free scope to the growth of the pleader's profession, made the people seek the settlement of their disputes and their rights elsewhere than under the jurisdiction of the headman. Thus the peace and harmony of village life was disturbed, litigation was fostered amongst the people, and local authority being disregarded, petty village quarrels assumed disproportionate shapes. Frequently seeking the intervention of the police and the magistrate, the village community became torn into factions. Such is the condition in which we find many of our villages at present. When disobedience and disrespect to authority is once encouraged, it has a tendency to spread in different directions; and thus the destruction or all but destruction of the authority of the village headman lead to the impairing of the influence of the village priest, as well as that of the village school-master, whose low pay and position as a paid servant lessened the influence which his predecessor was able to exercise in promoting the good of the village community. Such is the present condition of village life, and there cannot be two opinions that the change is by no means in all respects for the best.

I propose next to examine the Hindu family system. There was a time within living memory when in numbers of families in the country the joint-family system prevailed. The *pater-familias*, sometimes a father, with several grown-up and married sons, or the eldest brother, with several married younger brothers, lived together in peace and harmony in the cultivation and enjoyment of the ancestral estate. The head of the family, with his wife, a matronly lady, bore the chief burden, underwent the chief labour, and shared between them the chief anxiety of managing the affairs of the large family. The self-denial which they practised, and the impartial treatment which they extended to the younger members of the family, secured to them the obedience, the respect, the affection, and co-operation of the latter. The younger members generally accepted the guidance and control of the head, and, leaving the family estate and the family affairs to be managed by him, they, when possible, sought, in other directions, for employment for themselves, whereby to add to the family income, and to contribute to its prosperity. The system of primogeniture never prevailed in this country; but it can be easily seen that the joint-family system was not an altogether useless substitute for it. But this family system has latterly undergone a material change, which is not altogether an improvement on the old system. Whether it be owing to the absence of direct religious teaching, as some allege, or the undermining the authority of village elders, or the encouragement of litigation, whatever be the cause, slight family differences and little ill-feelings now suffice to estrange the hearts of the different members of a family from one another, and lead to the partition of the family estate. This has led to the destruction of many well-to-do families in the country in their joint estate, and has substituted in their place more numerous, but comparatively impoverished and helpless, independent families.

Let us next turn to the relations between the elders and the younger members of our society. At one time the voice of the elders was listened to with respect and followed by prompt obedience. Wherever the elder and the younger generation came together, the latter showed the former every mark of respect by taking their proper place in their presence, by offering them humble salutation, and by addressing them only when necessary in words of becoming modesty and gentle humility. They bore their reproofs with submission and accepted their advice with cheerfulness. Thus kindly feeling on one side, with respectful obedience on the other, was the result of the old state of things. Now it is notorious that there is a general complaint from the elders, which is echoed by the generality of the native papers, that these relations have been materially altered; and it is a matter for regret that the change is not in the direction of gain. It may be that the older generation of the present day has received no education in the present acceptation of the term, and that the younger generation, with their minds full of new ideas, and perhaps puffed up with their little learning, do not look upon their elders with the same respect which their predecessors showed to their elders when the educational level of both was very nearly the same. If this is so, as the educational system ripens and embraces all the essential elements of a training, which not only informs the mind, but moulds the character and regulates the sentiments of the educated in the right direction, and as the present generation of educated men take the responsible place of their elders, the old and natural relations between the elders and the younger generation may be restored and based upon a sounder footing.

I next turn to the relations between the husband and wife. These have not undergone any material change in places and among populations, to which the present system of education has not yet reached. But in cities and in towns, large and small, the relations between the husband and wife have undergone a considerable change. Formerly neither of them had any education to speak of. The wife could not even read or write. But the husband also did not know much beyond reading and writing ordinary correspondence and carrying on ordinary pecuniary transactions. Consequently, their ideas and sentiments remained pretty much on the same level, and their lives ran as a whole in the same channel together. But though the wife still remains nearly in the same state of ignorance as before, the husband has, in many cases, at least amongst the advanced classes, received a much more extensive education; and therefore he has sources of intellectual enjoyment and emotional gratification, which are entirely denied to the wife. He is for change, for reform, for enlightenment and progress. But she has none of his ideas. She cannot understand him, or appreciate his motives, or sympathise with him in the fulfilment of his aims and objects. True to her conservative instincts, and uninfluenced by any of the processes which open the mind, she acts in most cases merely as a drag on him. Thus the course of their lives, though not marked by actual quarrels, practically runs in different directions, and thus weakens the most important source of their happiness, *viz.*, their mutual sympathy in all the affairs of life. Thus the refining and elevating influence of female society, which plays such a prominent part in in the social life of the West, is still denied to the generality of Hindu husbands. This is a state of things altogether undesirable. Let us hope that a thorough realization of this aspect of our social life may lead to a genuine, a vigorous, and a general effort towards the enlightenment, by means of education, of our womankind. As it is, women do not and naturally cannot take their natural position in our social life; and, as to all higher life, which is slowly but surely spreading amongst us, it is altogether denied to them.

Let me next turn to the religious condition of Hindu society. At one time the people, both men and women, old and young, with unquestioned, though it be unconscious faith, performed their daily religious duties, offered their worship to the domestic and village deities, and recited in the evenings their semi-religious and legendary poetical works, which, though full of fiction, and here and there interspersed with more or less objectionable ideas and sentiments, were yet a source to some extent of unswerving faith and deep piety and ennobling example from the lives and doings of their gods, their heroic ancestors, and the saints and pious men and women of past generations. They listened to the expositions of the *Purans*, and attended the still more impressive and soul-stirring religious discourses, called *Kirtans*. But all these elements of the old religious life have been gradually disappearing, to some extent from the life of the villagers but to a very large extent from the life of people residing in towns and cities where modern education has made considerable progress. The daily ablutions are being given up as dead and meaningless formalities. The recitations of the national, religious and legendary poetry have been given up as worthless in comparison to the literature of western languages. The temples of the gods have become more or less empty; the *Purans* are left only to old women; and even the *Kirtans*, the most stirring and instructive of all Hindu modes of preaching, have been turned by their performers into something like farces, and are in consequence attended but by few. The more or less ignorant priesthood has ceased to exercise any spiritualising influence on the minds and hearts of the people; and the philosophical wranglings of Pandits and the dry expositions of all pretenders to the study of the Vedantic philosophy have led to the perpetuation of mere verbal common-places in the mouths of most people. Such is the deplorable condition of Hindu society at present from the religious point of view. This state of things, notwithstanding the existence of some of the old outward forms and institutions of religion, has led to the spread of rampant scepticism and practical irreligion. The very source of social life being thus poisoned, the current conveys the poison to the whole social system, so as to affect the notions of morality, and to vitiate even the habits of personal cleanliness and purity. This result, in no small degree, counteracts the wholesome effects, even of liberal education. Whether the Hindu mind will awaken to the dangers of the present religious erudition of the people; whether it will earnestly advocate the study of its ancient religious lore, and thereby, eschewing what is evil, preserve what is good in it; whether it will thoughtfully consider the more or less spiritual religious systems by which our people are surrounded; and whether ultimately a way will be paved for a really spiritual faith and a rational system of worship, rests in the hands of those whose eyes are opened to the evil, and who are anxious to secure to Hindu society a truly progressive and a noble life.

If my leisure had permitted, and if I had sufficient notice, I would have described the transition state in some of its other aspects; such as the habits and customs, the morals and manners, of the people. But what I have already said will, I hope, indicate my view of the whole subject; and should it in any measure lead you to give my words some space in your serious thoughts, I shall be thankful to you for having given me this opportunity of placing before you, however briefly, my views on a subject, which no doubt is in these days attracting the minds of all thoughtful men. (Loud applause.)

The chairman, at the close of the lecture, said he agreed with some of the views of Mr. Modak, but with others of them he found it difficult to concur. In the main, however, he agreed with the opinions expressed in the lecture, which, he believed, would open a wide field to young men connected with the Society and to others for the discussion of the important questions referred to. The chairman thought that the Society was doing its work well, and deserved public encouragement.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, spoke in eulogistic terms of his scholarship, high attainments, and large educational experience, from which much good might be expected to result to the cause of education generally. The proceedings terminated with a distribution of flowers.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office Head-Quarters.

Poona, 3rd August, 1888.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bo Cavy (Beluch Horse) Lt F L Vincent, 2nd (K O) Y L I, a candidate for the S C, to offite as Surgn on probation. Dated 1st Aug 1888.

4th Bo. Infy—Col Sir W S Seton, Bart, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Col Forteath, who vacates the appointment under the terms G O G No. 255 of 1882.

Surgeon E H Hall, Medl Staff, having returned from leave, is posted to Genl Duty, Poona Divn.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazettes* of the 6th and 10th July 1888 were received at Bombay Army Hd-Qrs on the 2nd Augt 1888.

Under instructions from Hd-Qrs 2nd Lt W Atkins, Royal Irish Rifles, is directed to proceed to Egypt to join the 2nd Bn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Dub Fus:—Major R L Shaw to remain in England, from 27th July to 9th Oct 1888, on medical Certificate.

27th Bo Infy—Capt W A Broome (S C) for 14th and 15th May 1888, on private affairs, under clause 51 I A C 1886, in extension of privilege leave.

Very recently Mr. J. Hannan, Superintending Engineer, II. Circle, in submitting to the Madras Government an estimate for Rs. 465 for excavating a branch channel on the Commamur Canal, pointed out that work would be greatly facilitated if the necessity for going up to Government for sanction of small estimates like the above were obviated by granting him power to sanction up to a certain limit. Mr. Hannan fixed the limit at Rs. 2,500, and agreed that if he were invested with the power to sanction, the work under reference might have been undertaken at once; whereas it has to be postponed until next working season. Government, in reply, have sanctioned the estimate, but have treated Mr. Hannan's suggestion with noticeable silence.

HIGH COURT.—August 3.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Scott.)

THE GORDON MILLS, LIMITED.

MOTIRAM BHAGOOBHOY vs. THE GORDON MILLS, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

This was an appeal from an order in chambers made by Mr. Justice Bayley in August, 1887, by which he rejected a petition presented by Motiram Bhagoobhoy, praying that the submission to arbitration made by him may be filed in the court, and that an order of reference may be made thereon. Each party was ordered to pay his own costs. The Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craige, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the company.

The petitioner stated that, by a resolution passed on the 23rd November, 1885, and confirmed on the 14th December of the same year, it was resolved that the Gordon Mills be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, the liquidators being authorised to make over to a new joint-stock company, to be formed and named the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, the assets and property of the old company. The new company was to start with a capital of Rs. 14,55,000 divided into 9,700 shares of Rs. 150 each, and the old company was to receive as consideration for the sale and transfer 1,024 shares of the new company of Rs. 150 each, fully paid up, for distribution among the shareholders, and also the sum of Rs. 25,600 in cash for distribution at the rate of Rs. 25 per share. On the 19th December, 1885, the petitioner and four other dissentient shareholders gave notice to the liquidators, under section 204 of the Act, requiring them to purchase the interest held by them at such price as might be determined on by private arrangement or by arbitration; and intimating that they were dissentients from the resolutions passed for the winding up of the old company. The property and assets of the old company were mortgaged with Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who, during the month of July, 1886, advertised the mill premises and property for sale by public auction. By some arrangement, the liquidators had made over to the new company the premises and property of the old pursuant to the resolutions passed at the meeting. Petitioner caused a further notice to be served upon the liquidators on the 5th November, 1886, whereby they were called upon to appoint an arbitrator under section 206 of the Act. No reply having been received, another letter was sent to them, intimating that the dissentient shareholders, including the petitioner, had appointed Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, solicitor, to Act as their arbitrator, and calling upon the liquidators to name one on their behalf, under the provision of section 206 of the Act. Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, the liquidators' solicitors, replied on the 25th November 1886, that the notice of the 19th December, 1885, was insufficient and defective, and that consequently the liquidators declined to comply with the petitioner's request. Petitioner, under legal advice, wrote again to the liquidators, giving them a further opportunity to appoint their arbitrator, but they did not do so. Petitioner thereupon appointed Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai to act as an arbitrator on behalf of both the parties. He proceeded with the reference, and gave notice of the proceedings before him to the liquidators, who, through their attorneys, protested against his right to proceed with the reference, declining to produce any books or papers relating to the company. Petitioner therefore prayed that the submission to arbitration may be filed in this court, and that an order of reference thereon may be issued. Mr. Justice Bayley, as above stated, rejected the petition.

The appellant urged that the judge was wrong in holding that the notice of the 19th December, 1885, was a bad and insufficient notice; and that he should have held that the applicant was entitled to require the liquidators to purchase the interest held by the appellant at a price to be determined by arbitration. It was further urged that the judge should have held that the submission of the 25th April, 1887, was a good and valid submission, and that he should have directed that it should be filed in court, and an order of reference issued thereon.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments based on the abovementioned grounds, said the first question they had to determine in this matter was whether the letter from the petitioner to the liquidators was a valid notice, under section 204 of the Indian Companies Act. It was argued that the liquidators were not expressly required to abstain from proceeding to carry out the resolutions passed by the old company, and that they were only required to purchase the interest of the petitioner and the other dissentients. According to the English cases cited before their lordships, a notice must contain both the requisitions in question. But the question before the court in these cases was not regarding the validity of such a notice, and their lordships said they were not bound to follow them. Now, the notice referred to was not merely a notice to the liquidators to purchase the interest of the petitioner and the others; but it also gave "notice under section 204." This latter portion, in their lordships' opinion, embodied the other part, which was not expressly written in the notice. It was impossible to suppose that the liquidators did not understand that the dissenting shareholders required them to abstain unless they purchased their interest. Their lordships thought that the notice was perfectly valid; and they agreed with the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice West in another case, that such notices in this country must be construed liberally. On these grounds, their lordships held that the notice was good and valid; and they reversed the order of the learned judge below. The order rejecting the petition was discharged, and the petition was remanded for disposal by the judge in chamber. Costs of appeal to follow the result.

CRICKET.

ATHLETIC CLUB (Y. M. C. A.) *VS.* OFFICERS OF H. M.'S CUSTOMS.

A cricket-match was played last Saturday between teams of the above Club. Play did not commence till 3 p.m., owing to the uncertain state of the weather, and when time was called at 6 o'clock the Custom's score stood at 30 with 7 wickets down, leaving the draw decidedly in favor of the Athletic Club. The following are the full scores with analysis of bowling:—

Athletic Club (Y. M. C. A.)—1st Innings.

G Penstone, c E Thomas, b Pritchard	26
F Fido, b Murray	4
H E Harrington, l b w, b Murray	18
W B Rix, b Pritchard	0
A R Sharp, b Murray	5
J E Waller, c Murray, b Pritchard	0
O A Engel, b Pritchard	0
W H Walmsley, b Pritchard	0
O I Sutton, run out	0
F A Ingle, not out	1
G H Whitehead, b Murray	0
Extras	9
Total	63

H. M.'s Customs.—1st Innings.

E K Thomas, b Fido	2
H Ingle, b Fido	9
H Forde, run out	3
H Thomas, c Rix, b Fido	0
F Horne, run out	0
A Murray, not out	7
H Pritchard, c Harrington, b Sutton	6
N Devlin, c Walmsley, b Sutton	2
P Boylette, not out	0
L Chitts, did not bat	
J Higgins, did not bat	
Extras	1
Total	30

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H. M.'s Customs.	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets
H Pritchard	19	28	6	5
A Murray	15-2	19	6	4
N Devlin	3	7	0	0
Athletic Club.				
F Fido	9	17	2	3
O I Sutton	9	12	1	2

MILITARY NEWS.

It is practically settled that eight cavalry regiments will assemble at Delhi at the winter camp-of-exercise.

Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, will be Brigade-Major to General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, this cold weather.

Captain Minchin, the Paymaster of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, proceeds to Meerut in a few days as Paymaster of the 8th Hussars. by his departure Bangalore will lose a good Gymkhana Secretary and a capital criketer.

While the men of S-1 R. A. were at carbine practice at Bellary on Tuesday, and after "cease-fire" had been sounded, a gunner shot another who was painting the target. The man died on the 1st instant. The officer commanding the party was absent at the time. The sergeant in charge and the gunner who fired the shot have been arrested.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey drill.
5 „ grey shirtings.
3 „ cotton colored handkerchiefs.
1 case cotton colored flannel.
3 „ white mulls.

AUCTION SALE OF CARDING ENGINES.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Agents of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.—

5 carding engines of Platt's make, 40" wide.

The above can be seen in working order at the Company's Mills at Coorla.

AUCTION SALE of Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED, FLOUR MILL, as well as of other SURPLUS PLOTS OF LAND.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Bapty Brothers, Limited, to put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Company's premises, Falkland Road :—

LOT No. 1.

The Company's well-known and favourite Flour Mill, fitted with complete roller and stone plant, together with offices, godowns, and other buildings and the land on which they stand, admeasuring 5,506 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 2.

Surplus land, admeasuring 6,269 square yards or thereabouts adjoining the mill, together with the sheds standing thereon.

LOT No. 3.

Vacant ground, admeasuring 1,032 square yards or thereabouts adjoining the Company's tank, and situated in Bapty Road.

LOT No. 4.

Vacant ground, admeasuring 390 square yards or thereabouts, at the corner of the Falkland and Bapty Roads.

All the above land is freehold, and the offers made for the several lots will be subject to the sanction of the shareholders of the Company to be obtained at their meeting on the 16th instant.

For particulars and plan of the property apply to the Manager at the mill.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, August 6, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
6 cases prints.
7 cases coloured cord.
4 bales white scarfs.
2 cases white dhoties.
1 case white handkerchieves.
3 cases yellow butter, in 1 lb. tins.
5 cases each 58 dozen 30 per cent. Glycerine soap.
12 bales 606½ reams white glazed foolscap paper 5½ lbs.

A choice lot of excellent cigars, in boxes of 25, 50 and 100, consisting of Julia, Hoja de Oro, Regenta, Tom, Rubens, Cortajos, Yefade, Ladromas, Mozart, Jegeyeros and Hortelana.

A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of Manilla rope, wire, tools, &c.

On account and at the risk of Esmalljee Moolna Esoobhai—

7 casks iron wire.

By order of Messrs. Sawyer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Chutoorbhooj Valjee and Shamlal Motilal—

CVS 1-2—2 cases black Italians ex s. s. Roumania.
„ 8 15-9—5 „ „ ex s. s. Clan Drummond.
„ 211—1 case Figured Lustres, ex s. s. Clan Sinclair.

By order of Mr. Roopsin Muthooradas Lowjee and on account and at the risk of Bhanjee Gordhan—

1 gold katli.
1 „ googri.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodeen—

154 BB & Co.—1 case, 5 pieces Silesians Calico.

On account and at the risk of Ahmed Abdoola.

0218—AA—1 case gold embroidered silk gauze.

On account and the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodeen—

118—3146—1 case pearl and ivory buttons.

By order of Mr. Narayen Sazba, and on account and at the risk of the indentor, Mahomedally Ebrahim Peerkhan—

24 rolls iron wire netting, ex s. s. Clan Macgregor.
50 dozen shovels, with new patent handles No. 3, ex s. s. Belgravia.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome office brougham, in very good order.
1 strong mail-phaeton.
1 light dog-cart.
1 victoria, by Simpson of Madras, [convertible into self-driving, with a chesnut C. B. pony, splendid trapper and also good in saddle, quiet and believed sound.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores returned by corps, hospitals, &c.

SALE OF DAMAGED LINSEED, EMPTY GUNNY BAGS, AND TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gunpowder Bunder, Mazagon, by order of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., and on account of all concerned—

R B 17 bags No. 1 damaged linseed.
41 „ No. 2 „ „
51 „ damaged linseed, „
376 empty gunny bags.

Also a quantity of teak scantlings and broken pieces of teak.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex s. s. Sutlej 5 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for Coats, Trousers and Suits, consisting of solid corks, solid fine twills, fancy diagonal Vicuna serge, fancy tweed twill melton, twill coating, fancy suiting, fancy checks, and stripes, check suiting, Scotch stripes, striped fancy suiting, west ho espun, hairline, scotch tweed, thin fancy worsted, tweed suiting, solid diagonal, camel hair home-pun, &c. The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the Bungalow standing thereon and situate at Valkeshwar in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Muljee Giga, Purshotum Jumnadass, and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr Goculdass Govindjee, the following immoveable property, *viz.*

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Valkeshwar in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,197 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. 2730, old Survey No. 1, and new Survey No. 7255, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersy Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Jetha Doongarsy, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land, and on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kekhoshru Hiramanek, and now to the Nabab of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cook room, and promises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3150, and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. J. Champ, and are now in the temporary occupation of Hajee Jaffer Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestanjee and Rustim Solicitors, to the Executors, at their Office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office, in Marine Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE OF THE MACHINERY OF THE FOUNDRY OF THE PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILLS AND IRON FOUNDRY, Ld.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Perseverance Flour Mills and Iron Foundry, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the Duncan Road, near Two Tanks, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. (if not previously disposed of by private contract). The machinery of the Company's Foundry, consisting of portable engine, drilling and punching machines, 6½ feet gap, lathe, furnace, fan, tank, Avery's platform scales with weights, kettles, bellows, anvil, weights, moulding boxes, shafting with pulleys, flywheels, vice, a lot of cast iron, &c.

The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots according the wishes of the intending purchasers and will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 6 1888.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a meeting to be held on the 22nd instant, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 20th instant. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by applications to the University Office.

By order,

PETER PETERSON, M.A., D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th August, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

THE SYNDICATE invite applications for a Government of India Scholarship tenable in England by Natives of India, the appointment to which falls to be made during the present year (1888) by the University of Bombay.

Applicants must be graduates of this University under 22 years of age.

Applications must be forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 17th instant. (See next *Government Gazette* for further particulars.)

By order,

P. PETERSON, M.A., D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th August, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

Hunyadi János.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.*
2. *For habitual constipation.*
3. *By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.*
4. *In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.*
5. *In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.*
6. *Against undue deposition of fat in general.*
7. *Against hæmorrhoids.*
8. *During pregnancy and in many female diseases.*
9. *In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.*
10. *The evil consequences of indiscretion in diet.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.

YESTERDAY evening's financial telegram from London advises a further decline of 1-16d. in Silver, at 41 15-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities were £67½ and £70⅝ for Fours, and 4½ per cents., respectively, at which quotations they have been steady all the week. Consols were unaltered at 99½; and Indian Sterling Loan at 106. In Paris, Rentes were still at 105½ *ex-coupon*; Exchange on London had further receded to Francs 25·30½. The weekly shipments of Specie to India included £20,000 in Silver to Calcutta, in addition to that coming to Bombay already reported.

An improvement in the weather in England has led to a flat market, and declining prices in Mark Lane, and Reuter's quotations for East Indian Wheat wired last evening show a decline of 3d. per quarter in Hard Red and of 9d. per quarter in Club No. 2, to arrive by either route. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,790,000 quarters, which is less by 10,000 quarters than was upon the water a week ago. In Mincing Lane there was no change, quotations for Oilseeds coming unaltered, but both Linseed and Rapeseed were firm, as also was Coffee at previous rates. The week's Imports of Linseed were 22,750 quarters less than last week, at 14,250 quarters.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, and will not re-open till Tuesday on account of holidays. The day's sales, however, were only 8,000 bales, including 500 Surats, and these were quiet. American Arrivals are called firmer; but August-September deliveries were unchanged, and in other positions the slight advance of 1-64d. only was established. The Manchester Market had been steady.

The only change in New York yesterday was the trifling decline of one point in November Futures, at 9·50 cents; but to-day the spot price moved up 1-16 cent say to 11 cents, while Futures were 3 points lower, at 9·47 cents.

The weekly figures wired from Liverpool show the total stock to have further decreased by 19,000 bales; but, compared with last year, the deficiency of 115,000 bales shown by the subjoined statement, is 20,000 bales less than it was a week ago; though on the other hand, the falling off as against the year before is again greater, at 68,000 bales. The stock of Surats in Liverpool was about the same as on last Friday, at 71,000 bales. The total visible supply had further fallen off by 70,000 bales; that of East Indian Cotton was less by 7,000 bales. Comparing the present estimated total visible supply with that at this time last year, we find that the decrease, which last week was 327,000 bales, has since been reduced to 300,000 bales; while as against 1886, it has become more by 34,000 bales, at 256,000 bales. In East Indian Cotton alone the falling off now shown is 246,000 bales, and 92,000 bales, for the two previous years, respectively. It will be noticed that the price of Mid. Uplands in Liverpool was yesterday 3-16d. above that ruling at this time last year, and 7-16d. higher than the price in 1886. The total Receipts at the U. S. Ports since the commencement of the present season now show an increase of 272,000, compared with 1887-88, and of 111,000 bales as against 1886-87.

The remarks which we made a few weeks ago regarding Cotton in Liverpool in the near future, and the improbability under the existing circumstances of the trade of much advance in the price of the raw material taking place, have been emphasized by the course of the market meantime. The issue of the American Agricultural Bureau's Report due next week, is now looked for with much interest and may furnish ground for a new departure, and for some more decisive movement in the great centres of the trade than we have witnessed of late.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	6,000	2,000	16,000
„ exports to U. K.	10,000	17,000	22,000
„ „ Continent	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,474,000	5,202,000	5,363,000
„ exports to U. K.	2,778,000	2,630,000	2,501,000
„ „ Cont.	1,799,000	1,698,000	1,735,000
„ Stock in the Ports	178,000	136,000	199,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,1500,000	1,450,940	1,406,060
„ „ Surats	260,000	505,870	352,330

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	523,000	637,510	591,000
„ London	15,000	33,000	23,000
American Afloat	10,000	34,000	27,000
East Indian „	42,000	60,000	66,000
	590,000	764,540	707,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 11-16d.	5½d.	5¼d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.	3 15-16d.	3⅞d.
Difference	1½d.	1 9-16d.	1⅜d.

Business in ready Cotton here continues in a very small scale. Enquiry from the Mills has ceased, and but for the purchase of a small lot of Dhollera, at Rs. 180, and another of Compta, at Rs. 172, the day would have been a complete blank. There is also little doing now in contracts for Cotton of the next crop, our own prospects being, upon the whole, too favourable to make operators anxious to book at current rates; and they prefer to await the coming crop advices from America before making further ventures to any extent. We hear, however, of 300 bales of "Fine" Bengals, for January delivery, having been booked to-day at 183½-4 per candy.

WHEAT.—Business, which had become very moderate again in the face of the advance in prices and former Freights, has received a further check to-day in the advices from the home markets, and little demand has been felt for any description. Dealers have not lowered their pretensions, however, and we call the market steady but unchanged.

SEEDS have not been much wanted, and comparatively few purchases have been reported to-day in either *Linseed* or *Rapeseed*. Quotations, however, show no change, and the tone, though quiet, is still steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	625	bales.
Wheat	30,336	cwts.
Linseed	4,769	„
Rapeseed	7,156	„
Poppyseed	1,066	„
Groundnuts	769	„

FREIGHTS are firm with rates for ready business quoted rather higher or well maintained. The Abana (s), to arrive, has been fixed for Liverpool, Marseilles, Antwerp or Havre, at 18s. 9d. per ton, for August trading. We also hear that the Clan Murray (s) has been taken up by speculators for picked ports at 18s., if Marseilles; at 17s. 6d. per ton, August-September loading.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's quotations, but with a slightly easier tendency, *viz.*, 1s. 4 1-16d. for Wire Transfer, ready and forward, and Demand at the same rate; but later on, on the receipt of Calcutta telegrams reporting a steady market there, Demand became obtainable to the end of October at the above rate, and 1s. 4 3-32d. could have been had ready had it been required. Business, however, has been extremely dull and scarcely anything doing. A few small lots of 3 months' sight Credits have been placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. for near delivery, and 1s. 4¼d. for Nov.-Dec. 1-32d. higher being asked for next year. The tone at closing for the week was quiet but steady at :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Credits do	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·71¼ to ½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at a further advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours, say, 100 11-16 to ¾ for cash, 100⅝ to 11-16 for the next account, and 100 9-16 to ⅝ for September, with a good deal doing for the coming account 4½ per cent. Paper is still quoted at 105, nominal.

SHARES have been quiet to-day, and the small business reported has been confined to Mill Scrip, in which we note the following changes—all in favour of holders. Mahalukshmi have advanced Rs. 35; Lukhmidas Khimjee, Manockji Petit, National, and Queen, Rs. 10 each; and City of Bombay, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 5 each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FARWELL—August 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Farwell, 26th P. I., of a son.

GOUGH—July 29, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Hugh G. Gough, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-Genl. of Police, H. H. the Nizam's Dominions of a daughter.

NICHOLSON—August 1, at Attiur Lodge, Yercaud, Madras Presidency, the wife of A. G. Nicholson, of a son.

SIMON—On Saturday, July 28, the wife of Mr. G. Simon, Merchant Tanner, Coimbatore, of a son.

DEATH.

LARPENT—July 30, at Kenilworth, Murree, of cholera, Cyril Julian, the much-loved son of Frederic and Marion Helen de Hochepied-Larpent, in his twelfth year.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888.

THE Report of the Select Committee on the Hyderabad Deccan Company was not presented to Parliament on Friday last, as was asserted, but we publish this morning a brief abstract of the rough draft, which Sir Henry James pronounces to be "incomplete and erroneous." Substantially, however, it will doubtless be found that the draft is very nearly correct in regard to the main conclusions which it embodies. The terms of the mandate given by the House of Commons to the Committee directed that inquiry should be made "into the formation and promotion of the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company, Limited, the circumstances under which the concession held by that Company was obtained from the Government of Hyderabad, and the subsequent operations on the London Stock Exchange by persons interested in the Company." It is to be noted that these instructions to the Committee invested it with an inquisitorial and not with a judicial character. The objects of the inquiry were confined to the elucidation of facts. There was neither accuser nor accused; the Chairman, Sir Henry James, stated during the course of the inquiry that the Committee was "not a tribunal to try Abdul Huk," or Mr. Watson, or any one else. The whole purpose in view was to establish facts on sworn evidence. The Committee was not commissioned to formulate opinion or advice to be submitted to the House; it was not even directed to furnish a report. That a report would be submitted was of course understood, but the main duty of the Committee was to ascertain the facts for the information of Parliament and the public. The Report has been delayed until now owing, it is understood, to a difference of opinion amongst the members as to the advisability of drawing the special attention of Parliament to the remissness or other fault imputed to the India Office or the officials of the Government of India. It has been asserted that a minority of the Committee is desirous of expressing in strong terms the dissatisfaction of the Committee in regard to the perfunctory methods of doing official business of great importance which were disclosed in General Strachey's evidence. The Report as it has been drafted seems to be as mild and innocuous a document as it was possible to draw up under the circumstances. No one casually reading the summary of it as sent by Reuter would imagine that it is based on evidence drawn in most cases from reluctant witnesses by the Chairman, who never concealed his opinion that a grievous wrong had been committed and that there were two classes of delinquents which the Committee were resolved should not escape exposure—those who had perpetrated the wrong, and those who by supineness or incapacity had allowed it to be perpetrated. But the Report must be taken with the facts which the Committee have laid bare, and placed on enduring record. The confessions, wrung from witnesses under the torture of the pitiless cross-examination of Sir Henry James and Mr. Labouchere, tell a tale which does not need superfluous strength of language in the Report. The poet who speaks of "the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat" was content to give that worthy the credit due to him for excellent manners while faintly indicating his ordinary manner of life. In the same sense the draft of the Special Commission speaks with a bland politeness of certain transactions between the concessionaires and the Company which are mercilessly gibbeted in the record of evidence taken and recorded.

The moderation of the draft, whatever the motive, appears to have been studied, and indeed somewhat unduly strained. It is not possible to suppose that the Report gives no further information as to the formation and promotion of the Company than is comprised in the telegraphic summary which mentions that there are now some seven hundred shareholders, and that of the 85,000 shares which the "Company" gave over to the concessionaires 55,000 have been sold to the public. When we see the terms in which the Chairman spoke of this part of the transaction it will be more easy to dispense with any formal reprobation in the Report. In the same spirit, doubtless, the Committee refrains from expressing any adverse opinion in regard to the prospects of the Company. But there is something very unkind in referring to the evidence which shows that from the commencement of the present year the output of the Singareni mines has been 150 tons of coal per week, and that the diamonds found have been five in number, the aggregate value of which is thirty shillings. Mr. Batten, in his evidence on the 1st of June, did his best to convince the Committee that the coal and the diamonds were of great value. He was asked by Sir Henry James:—"Did you as Chairman of the Company make any estimate of the capital that ought to be expended to develop the coal fields or diamond workings?" and he answered—"We always intended to spend not more capital than was necessary for prospecting the properties and letting them to others to work." It seems strange that the draft of the Report should absolve Lord Lawrence from blame, and testify that his lordship has acted with perfect good faith, seeing that no charge had ever been preferred against him, and that his good faith throughout was never in question. He qualified for a seat on the board of direction by buying shares in the open market at a premium, and there was never even a hint or suspicion that he was cognisant of any of the irregularities which had taken place before he was asked to take his seat on the board of directors. This absolution given to a man who does not need it, makes the omission to accord it to others who were not quite in the same case very suggestive. No one will dispute the proposition that the British Government might have given to the Nizam "more effective advice and assistance" than that which his Highness actually received. It did not require a report from a Committee of Inquiry to convince the world of that truth. Either our Government was bound to give a Native State the most effective advice and assistance possible under given circumstances, or its responsibility to do anything of the kind should be repudiated. It is not a case to hint a doubt, and hesitate dislike, but to declare with all necessary clearness what the principle is which regulates the obligations of the Supreme Government to Native States which go to the London money market to borrow. As Mr. J. M. Maclean indignantly asked: "Is it no part of the duty of the Government of the India Office to prevent a native Prince from being shamefully robbed?" If that be no part of their duty, it is idle to say that they "might" have rendered effective advice and assistance.

It is certainly difficult to reconcile the facts elucidated before the Committee in June last with the statement, which is alleged to be in the Report, that the Company acted within its powers in transferring the 85,000 shares to the concessionaires. The doubts expressed as to whether this transfer was the result contemplated by the Nizam's advisers make the passage wholly inexplicable, for certainly doubts on that particular point are not possible to any member of the Committee who heard the evidence. Mr. Hall, who was made Secretary on the 10th October, produced the Minute Book, which showed that on the 10th of August there was the minute of the first meeting of the Board. There were three directors, Mr. Batten, Mr. Hemmerde, and Mr. Milne, and they held one share each. Mr. Batten was elected Chairman. Mr. Bonnor-Maurice was elected Secretary *pro tem.* Certain formalities were got through, and the agreement between the concessionaires and the applications from the concessionares for the 15,000 shares of the Company were submitted, and the 15,000 shares were allotted and the money paid in. This constituted the Company. Thereupon the three gentlemen, Mr. Batten, Mr. Hemmerde and Mr. Milne, adopted a resolution buying the concession from the concessionaires for 85,000 fully paid up shares. Mr. Hemmerde and Mr. Milne then disappeared from the scene, having performed their part as directors. Mr. G. H. Batten very reluctantly confirmed and supplemented this account of what took place. Said Sir Henry James to Mr. Batten: "You and two other persons, Mr. Hemmerde and Mr. Milne, were the directors. Who elected them?" "The shareholders," said Mr. Batten, "You need not repeat that they were shareholders," said Sir Henry; "we know to what extent they were shareholders. they were technically so, but actually they were concessionaires anxious to do the best they could for themselves." Then it was elicited that the concessionaires went to the solicitors of the Company—that is to their own—and gave them instructions to draw up the agreement by which they were to get £850,000 worth of shares. "Who checked the agreement to see that it was a fair one? Did you, as chairman, do anything to check it and see that it was fair?" To which Mr. Batten replied that nobody was concerned in it, except the parties to it. There was no outside public at all at that time. Mr. Batten, who had one share when he became a director, then qualified by buying 100 shares on which he paid up £5 each. He retransferred them in October to Mr. Watson, who gave him his £500, and one hundred fully paid up £10 shares. He has not paid for them yet, but will pay for them or give them back if they yield a dividend. He had not the remotest idea when he voted the 85,000 shares to the concessionaires that Mr. Watson would qualify him as a director. Neither did he see anything fraudulent in the "Private Memo." of which Mr. Watson had thirty copies printed for the use of his friends, as no prospectus had been issued. On this point Sir Henry James joined issue with Mr. Batten. "You have said there is nothing in this private memorandum which has been issued which strikes you as fraudulent. Just read aloud the words beginning 'Capital one million, in 100,000 shares of £10 each, 85,000 being fully paid and 15,000 on which £5 per share is paid.' I ask you if an ordinary person reading that would not have come to the conclusion that the sum of one million capital had been subscribed by some one?" Mr. Batten professed that if he had seen this document as a perfect stranger he should have asked more questions. Any ordinary person will doubt whether it was within the competency of the Company to do what, under Mr. Watson's manipulation, it made believe to do.

IN the little book on the reform of London Government, to which we have already referred, Mr. Firth gives the expenditure of the Corporation of the City of London on the dinner and ball to commemorate the return of the Prince of Wales from India. The items cover two pages of small print; the total cost of the day amounted to the sum of £27,576-5-10. As a set off to this, the City architect realised £815-10-4, all the rest of the outlay, £26,760-15-6, having disappeared in the evening's amusement. How was all this money laid out? To begin with, the upholsterers, Messrs. Cooper and Holt, charged for their work £4,534-16-10; next Messrs. Philips and Bisiker for carpenters' work amounting to £2,266-19-10. Add £1,287-9-7 for painters' and decorators' work and we have already nearly £9,000. Then in come Messrs. Simmons, Brothers, with the contract for the construction of a temporary roof over the Guildhall Yard with the round sum of £4,000. Having got the upholsterers, the carpenters, the painters and decorators well roofed in, it is time to think of the Indian Ball Room, which, with tables and tarpaulins, comes to £744 3-10. We are not done with it yet. The gas-fitters and smiths want £1,368-15-4. The plumbers ask for £102 and one penny. The bricklayers take £446-5 and another penny. The plasterers come next for £328-3-7. The glaziers take £123-17-8. The Scenic Artists £60, and "Mr. Architect," over and above all this, disburses £25-18-8. When we have spent £34-17-5 on spreading gravel, we have got the preliminaries pretty well in hand for the ball; on with the dance, let joy be unconfined. But first let us send for Mr. B. S. Williams and order him to send in floral decorations for banquet and ball, to the tune of £780. Then we can procure the attendance of the band at a cost for the night of £314-13-6. The attendance of vocalists will only cost £223-13-0—a modest figure, which shows that the Diva was not engaged for that evening. The toastmasters being secured for £27, we are in a position to see to a number of necessary details. Such, for instance, as the providing of a gold casket for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and distinguishing badges for members of the Committee, coming to £549-18-0. Then there are wands which Messrs. G. and C. Bishop will supply for £117-13-6. Mr. Firth fails in his duty when he omits to specify the number of the wands, and the material of which they were made. Next on the list comes Mr. S. T. Robinson and others for gloves, perfumery and hair brushes, which take £145-4-9. There is a mysterious etcetra added to these items, which probably covers a toothbrush. Having invested £14-0-2 on illuminating addresses on vellum to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and immediately after paid to "G. Sims, Esq.," for attendance of messengers to call carriages, a modest eighteen guineas, we are in a position to give a look round and see that everything is in order. We can instruct Mr. J. Mitchell to clean monuments at a cost of £45-3-0, the price of dusters having apparently gone up. Mr. H. G. Eckford receives, for "hiring and cleaning pictures," £12, net. Now we may begin to think of dinner. Messrs. Ring and Brymer and others will supply the banquet and refreshments for a bagatelle of £5,098-13-10. The refreshments do not include wine or mineral waters, for we shall find that Messrs. Cunningham and Co's. bill for wines amounts to £1,731-16 and a lucky six pence. These wines do not include champagne, or at all events all the champagne, for we find that cheerful beverage oddly associated with "glass, china and knives," totalling £63-8-5. The mineral waters come to £57-10-7. Having ordered the wine it is necessary to retain the services of Mr. John Crawford for the superintendence of it for the sum of £124-15. Is anything forgotten? Yes, the menu cards, which, with the dance programmes, will come to £559-1. Even now we are overlooking the banquet and ball tickets, which come to £344-17-2; likewise lithographic plans of the dinner table, costing £65-12. Having got our menu cards, dance programmes, tickets and plans all specially paid for, we must make up our minds to meet Messrs. Skipper and East and another with bills for general printing amounting to £232-10. A good deal of money has by this time been expended. But there are other sources of outlay. Special police service takes £280-5-7. The advertising of the police regulations is extra. Mr. "Hallkeeper's" disbursements and Committee expenses come to £300, even money. And "Mr. Town Clerk" takes £500 "to be by him paid for gratuities to officials." Thus the Town Clerk and the Hallkeeper between them have £800 for gratuities and disbursements, while even the money for the attendance of messengers to call carriages and for the police specially engaged, are all scheduled and paid for separately. This is the way the Corporation of the City of London spends its money when the celebration of a public event of interest and importance affords a pretext for shameful squandering. The London Livery Companies possess an aggregate income of eight hundred thousand pounds a year, which they spend principally on what Mr. Labouchere would call guzzling. Opening one of Mr. Firth's pages at random we see that the Cutlers' Company in one year expended on tavern bills £1,599-5-2, on vocalists £136-10-0, on a surgeon sixteen guineas, on a beadle £160, on a chaplain £10. But then it paid its clerk, who was not in orders, £315, and expended on the poor of the parish and on other charities £13. There is an enviable sense of proportion in these items, which are fair samples of the rest.

LORD REAY has given Rs. 1,000 towards the Bowen memorial.

COLONEL HENDERSON, General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity, leaves Simla for his usual-monsoon tour to-day.

THE interview which Sir Asman Jah had with the Viceroy last Monday was quite private, says the *Pioneer*, the only third party present being Mr. Faridoonji, who acted as interpreter. The interview was of a very cordial character on both sides. The Minister renewed the Nizam's assurances of loyalty and readiness, if desired, to contribute to the defence of the empire in any way that might be thought desirable: and the Viceroy, in acknowledging this, spoke in terms of warm appreciation. Sir Asman Jah also introduced the subject of the junction of the Hyderabad Railway system with the Bengal-Nagpur line, the Viceroy suggesting that he should first discuss this subject with the Public Works Member.

THE birth and death rates varied in the several districts and towns. Among the districts, the highest birth-rate was recorded in Madras, and the lowest in the Nilgiris. Eliminating Madras South Canara returned the next highest birth-rate. The greatest mortality occurred in Tanjore, and the lowest in the Nilgiris. Cholera was the cause of heavy mortality in the towns of Gudiyatum, Palamcottah, Conjeevaram, and Tanjore. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks that the most noticeable feature in both districts and towns is an enhanced mortality from cholera, small-pox, and bowel complaints, while there is a decline in the deaths from fevers. Small-pox was the cause of a large number of deaths in the districts, and all the districts suffered more or less. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from fevers compared with the preceding January, of 4,862. In Palamcottah and Anantapur towns the returns were *nil*, while in the districts of Cuddapah, Malabar, Kurnool, Godaveri, Salem, and North Arcot the mortality was heavy. Of the deaths from injuries, 141 were suicidal, 515 were from wounds and accidents, and 154 persons were killed either by snakes or wild beasts.

THE news regarding the first Gurkhas being ordered to Sikkim is confirmed. Five hundred picked men of the regiment proceed at once to Gnatong, where they are expected to arrive on the 15th instant. Four guns from the Jellapahar battery reach Gnatong on the 10th, and when these reinforcemnts reach Colonel Graham, he proposes to attack the Tibetans on this side of the Jelapla Pass and drive them across the frontier. One company of the Derbyshire, with two guns, will remain at Pedong. It seems that the Tibetans have shown much irritation at the bridging of the Rohri Chu, which is north of Rhenok, and it is thought not unlikely that they may send a party to endeavour to stop the work. Should the Tibetans attack before the arrival of reinforcements, Colonel Graham has full confidence in his means of giving them a thorough beating. The reinforcements will be useful in putting him on the safe side in taking the offensive against the Tibetans.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. C. E. Buckland is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton. Captain A. Stewart, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to England for six months. Mr. H. R. Reily, Joint-Manager of the Burdwan Raj Estate, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. F. C. Barnes, officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, and Mr. C. G. Longhurst acts for him. Mr. A. P. Pennell will have charge of the Madhubani sub-division of Mr. Darbhanga district, during the absence of the P. H. O'Brien. Mr. J. Whitmore, of Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for four weeks. The Hon. F. M. Halliday, officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

A MANDALAY telegram says that a gang of eight men were about to excavate a Buddhist shrine on Wednesday night, but that when they reached the edifice they changed their plans and were on the point of committing a dacoity when they were intercepted by the police patrol, who fired a shot wounding one of them. The police arrested three others, one of whom is a policeman.

DURING the past quarter the Kidderpur docks have made satisfactory progress. This much is evident from the official statement, which is too technical and statistical to convey much else to the lay mind. The total expenditure now amounts to over 97 lakhs, of which 23½ were for the land.

Apropos of the attitude of the Thibetans, it is said that they show much irritation at the bridging of the Rohri Chu, which is north of Rhenok, and it is thought not unlikely that they may send a party to endeavour to stop the work. Should the Thibetans attack before the arrival of reinforcements Colonel Graham has full confidence in his means of giving them a warmer reception than they probably bargain for.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HYDERABAD MINING COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the Deccan Mining Company's concession, was presented to the House last night.

The report shows that the Company has now about 700 shareholders.

Eighty-five thousand fully paid up shares were issued, of which 55,000 were sold to the public.

The Commission does not express any opinion regarding the prospects of the Company, but mentions that 150 tons of coal were raised and five diamonds found.

The Commission absolves Lord Lawrence, as it is of opinion that he acted with perfect good faith.

It admits the competency of the Company to transfer the shares to the Concessionaires, but doubts whether the same was the result contemplated by the Nizam's advisers.

It suggests that the British Government might have given to the Nizam more effective advice and assistance.

The Commission does not doubt the expediency of working the coal-fields, &c.

PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT OF THE REPORT.

AUG. 5.

In the House of Commons last evening, Sir Henry James declared that the published summary of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the concession of the Deccan Mining Company, which was stated to have been presented to the House, was probably taken from the rough draft before the same had been discussed by the members of the Commission.

The summary, he said, was incomplete and erroneous.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 5.

Sir Henry James stated in the Commons that the statement of the Deccan Mining Committee's report, which has been published in several papers, is insufficient, misleading, fallacious, and, in many respects, entirely erroneous. It was probably communicated by some person connected with the press agency, who had obtained the original draft copy at a time when the report had not approached completion, had scarcely been considered, and was simply tentative.

Sir Henry believes the statement was circulated in order to influence the Stock Exchange.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The following Brevet promotions have been announced :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—
Major Charles MacGregor
„ John Harvey.
„ Henry Yates.
To be Majors :—
Captain Alexander Teuton.
„ Alexander Terran.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

AUG. 4.

The following officers have been appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order :—

Sir B. C. Frere, Bart., (Rifle Brigade).
Lieut. Jenner, (Rifle Brigade).
Lieut. Scudamore, (Royal Scots Fusiliers).
Mr. Alexander Grove.
Major Ilderton.
Captain Scallon.
Captain Triscott.
Captain Capelcure.
Captain St. Leger Wood.

Mr. Alexander Cox has been appointed Companion of the Bath.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that Government has not decided as yet on the report of the Indian Public Service Commission.

He further said that it was not intended to alter the limit of age of the candidates

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

In reply to another question, Sir John Gorst said that Government had sent a despatch to India relative to the extension to India of the Merchandise Marks Act.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, AUG. 3.

Italy has notified to the Powers that her flag has been hoisted at Zula, South of Massowah, and a Protectorate has been proclaimed.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 3.

M. Goblet, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a Note to the Powers, states that Italy has not observed the rules of the Berlin Conference with regard to the acquisition of Massowah. Signor Crispi's circular was the first intimation of its occupation by the Italians, and consequently the capitulations were in vigour till that time.

THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

AUG. 4.

The strike here is extending to other trades.

Frequent collisions with the police occur.

ZULULAND.

DURBAN, AUG. 4.

The surrender of Dinizulu, which was rumoured here, is untrue.

It is believed that he has fled to the Transvaal.

DEATH OF GENERAL LYNCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 4.

Major-General W. W. Lynch, C.B., Commanding the Allahabad Division, died of cholera this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. He was taken ill after tiffin yesterday, and in the early stage recovery seemed hopeless. The General was to have left to-night on two months' privilege leave to Simla, although he only arrived in Allahabad at the close of April.

Universal regret prevails. Mrs. Lynch was to have joined him from England on his ruturn from leave. No special reason accounts for the attack, as there was no cholera in the station, and only very few sporadic cases in the city of Allahabad.

RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUNDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 5.

In the case of Hornett, an insolvent and employè in the East Indian Railway Company, which was tried in the High Court yesterday, the Official Assignee issued a rule against the Railway Company, to show cause why the amount to the credit of the insolvent in the Provident Fund should not be made over for the benefit of the creditors.

Mr. O'Kinealy, counsel for the Railway Company, argued that the insolvent had no right to accumulations in the Provident Fund, except in contingencies which had not occurred, namely, death, retirement, or dismissal. Judgment was reserved.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 5.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that the report of the Currency Commission has been further delayed till the middle of October. The deliberations of the past few weeks show clearly that irreconcilable differences exist between the various sections. The demand and supply school of theorists, while admitting the disease, refuse to suggest any remedy.

Messrs. Barclay and Macneil, delegates from Manchester, have spent the past week in London, conferring with the officials of the Central Chamber of agriculture. A joint political campaign has been arranged and ample funds guaranteed.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN HYDERABAD.

The result of a consultation between the Nizam's Minister and the Public Works authorities at Simla, regarding the railway extension in the Hyderabad State, is likely to be that complete surveys and detailed estimates will be made of both the Raipur and Chanda lines. Until these are forthcoming no final decision as to which project should be adopted will be arrived at.

THE ALLAHABAD DIVISIONAL COMMAND.

Major-General Sir George White will probably succeed to the Allahabad Divisional Command, vacant by General Lynch's death.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

At a meeting of the Uncovenanted Civilians, held at Simla, on Saturday, it was resolved to publish an explanatory pamphlet showing exactly the effect of the fall of silver on pensions. This step has been taken with a view to gain public sympathy in England and support in Parliament.

A meeting of the Uncovenanted Civilians was also held at Madras on Saturday, whereat the general feeling seemed to be that Mr. King put his recent motion in too direct a form, and that he would have done better to ask merely for a committee of inquiry. Mr. King will be asked to confine himself to this in the future.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 4.

This morning fourteen members of the Uncovenanted Service held a meeting under the Presidency of Mr. Kellner, Acting Accountant-General, for the purpose of considering the recent debate on Mr. King's motion.

Mr. Claude Vincent, brother of Mr. Howard Vincent, proposed, and Mr. Davidson seconded, "that, while regretting the adverse decision in the House of Commons, this meeting considers that in every other particular the debate on Mr. King's motion is to be regarded as a subject for congratulation; there is in it nothing to discourage the Uncovenanted Civil Service, but everything to encourage them to unite in pressing their claims, and give to Mr. King continued sustained support by every means in their power."

This was carried, and Mr. Douglas proposed "that this meeting is of opinion that it should be suggested to Mr. King that his former motion was too positive, and might with advantage have been limited to a request for a Committee of Inquiry."

This was carried, and a vote of thanks to Mr. King was passed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here from Bombay, via Marseilles, yesterday evening.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, AUG. 4.

The Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino left here for Bombay to-day at noon.

HONGKONG, AUG. 4.

The Italian steamer Stura, which which left Bombay on the morning of the 15th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, AUG. 5.

Mail steamer Lombardy, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings,	5-0	
8¼	6-0	
40s. Mules Twist	0-8¾	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99½	
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½	ex-coupon.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼	
4½ per cent. do.	70¼	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106	
Bar Silver	4 15-16	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	49,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	34,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	523,000	„
„ „ Surats	71,000	„
„ „ Cotton in London	15,000	„

TEEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUG. 4.

10 p.m.	79·9

SUNDAY, AUG. 5.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	82·4

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

Your new Viceroy is paying the greatest attention to Indian subjects, and seeing all the distinguished Anglo-Indians he can. On Tuesday he paid a long visit with his daughter, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, to the Indian Museum, where he was received by Sir Philip Cornliffe Owen, and accompanied by Sir George Birdwood and Mr. Casper Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., the keeper of the museum. His lordship was deeply interested in all he saw, and said he should visit the museum again before leaving for India in the autumn. Next Thursday evening, at Lord Northbrook's house, I believe, Lord Lansdowne is to meet the Indians now resident in England, who will present him with an address. I believe there will be a very representative gathering of Indians, and that the nobles from Hyderabad will be among the guests of the ex-Viceroy in common with the Congressmen, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji.

There is a feeling that the House of Commons' enquiry into the Deccan Mining affairs has not fully done its duty. The concessionaires and certain other of the shareholders here are assuredly of this opinion, for they have taken heart of grace and are already again "booming" Deccan Stock. Very much more than is legitimate is being made of the reports from India, which were handed to the Committee but not read. I was at each and all of the meetings of the Committee. Up to a certain point I thought Sir Henry James was justified in limiting the scope of the enquiry. But after General Strachey's evidence and Mr. Watson's admissions on re-examination, whatever may have been the Chairman's previous conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying that he was morally bound to push the inquiry very much further. That he did not do so has certainly led to a denial of justice, and, whatever may be the character of the report, to a conclusion which certainly will not deter other clever men of the same stamp from going and doing likewise whenever an opportunity occurs or can be made. Not the least surprising incident in the whole affair is General Strachey's superb self-conceit. I am told that even now he does not see that he came out of the investigation with every feather ruffled, and that the institution in which he serves has been sorely damaged. It would seem to an ordinary observer that either General Strachey should resign his seat on the Indian Council, or else that the Council should go. Surely, inefficiency more scandalous—all things considered—than that confessed to by General Strachey has never been known in governing circles.

A scandal of another character from Eastern India will soon occupy attention here. Mr. Kirkwood's proceedings with regard to the girl who appeared before him as a witness, and whom he subjected to an abominable outrage, is to form the subject of enquiry in both Houses of Parliament. Lord Stanley, of Alderley, is to move in the Upper House, Mr. Slagg in the Lower. I have heard the utmost indignation expressed at this new development by the hero of Chitagong. The men who are strongest in censure are old Indians whose own record is blameless, and who can appropriately sit in judgment on such misdoings.

The cricket-bat and the rifle have divided the sporting honours of the week. England's disastrous defeat by the Australian Eleven has caused much grief among cricket enthusiasts,—that is, among half of male England above the age of ten. W. S. Grace alone redeemed England from absolute discredit. As for Wimbledon, the last year's shooting at that place will be the topmost year's so far as scoring goes. The weather has been wet: the shooting has been magnificent. The Irish have won the Elcho shield with the highest score ever made in the competition. Wet weather has drawbacks in a shooting match, but as a rule it brings out—except when rain is actually falling—distant objects with wonderful distinctness.

IRELAND is in a condition of suppressed ferment. The inquiry into the death of Mr. Mandeville—a death arising from causes which drew strong and scathing denunciations from Mr. Gladstone the night before last—is bringing forth such revelations regarding his treatment as to make most Irishmen half-mad with indignation. If it were not that the necessity for moderation and self-restraint were so strongly impressed upon the Irish people by their leaders, a great deal of violence would mark the early future. Next to Mr. Mandeville, in causing excitement, is the campaign of eviction on the Vandeleur estate. Here a force, somewhat resembling in composition and numbers an Indian punitive expedition against Afghan or Thibetan tribes, bearing with it that most ancient of weapons, a battering ram, is engaged in evicting with more or less of violence a large number of tenants. The first day's exploit had for result the arrest of four children—two boys and two girls—and the complete demolition of one dwelling-house. During the night the roads which the Emergency Force would have to traverse were rendered difficult owing to one of the bridges being broken down! Heavy arrears arising out of a high-handed act of revenge by a defeated landlord-candidate fourteen years ago is the cause of this campaign. In 1874 Colonel Vandeleur stood for the country in which his estate is situated, and threatened that if he were defeated he would raise rents all round. He was defeated; he kept his word. Here, in six typical cases, are the percentages of increase he imposed: 132 per cent., 80, 68, 52, 64, and 76. There were even worse cases than these, as witness the rent of T. Mardigan, which was raised from 17s. to £4-10-0. The Plan of Campaign has been instituted on the estate, and the Government have responded by sending an army. Notwithstanding the opposition the work of demolition and eviction proceeds. Except by the householders themselves no resistance to the law will be sanctioned. It is significant that among the members of Parliament present is the Unionist, T. W. Russell, whose warning to the Government to suspend evictions is one of the thrilling incidents of the Session. You will, perhaps, transfer some of the medical evidence given at the coroner's inquest, and therefrom appreciate some of the excitement caused by the enquiry. At the moment while I am writing this sentence news reaches me which throws a lurid light on the investigation. A telegram has been received, stating that the Doctor of Tullamore gaol, in which Mr. Mandeville was confined, and who was awaiting his turn to be called to give evidence, this morning, committed suicide. In view of the already sensational evidence given yesterday, this action of Dr. Ridley is, indeed, a portent! It seems to indicate that, in the opinion of the officer especially responsible, Mr. Mandeville's treatment would not bear examination, and that, in view of the national indignation, the prison doctor thought he was better out of the world than in it. Assuming that the report is true, it goes without saying that tremendous excitement will be caused in Ireland, and that not even the House of Commons will escape a measure of agitated concern. It is only too clear that things in Ireland will get a great deal worse before they are better, and that "resolute government" has a heavy task before it. Mr. Balfour must find his duties onerous enough if it be true that, in addition to all his other duties, he has a special telegram sent him every day describing Mr. John Dillon's health, and that the advice of a London physician is taken upon it. Evidently, Mr. Balfour does not mean that that part of his alleged conversation with Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, which anticipated that six months' imprisonment would probably kill Mr. Dillon, shall be realised.

The present Parliamentary Session came in like a lamb, and there seems every prospect of its going out like a lion. The Bill appointing a Special Commission of Judges to inquire into the charges made against the Nationalist Party in the O'Donnell trial instead of calming the political excitement has had a contrary effect. Like most compromises it pleases nobody. The Conservatives think that the Government should have stuck to their guns and not have parleyed with the enemy. The Parnellites, though they have not yet expressed definitely their views on the matter, are clearly dissatisfied with the scope of the measure introduced by Mr. W. H. Smith. The Government are anxious, it appears, that the world should know the circumstances under which they have changed their line of conduct. They resisted as long as it was possible to do so; but the Liberal Unionist leaders compelled them to take what Lord Salisbury and his colleages plainly perceived from the first would prove to be a false step. It is not easy to see why they should think it necessary to make this explanation, for if the Bill falls through, the discredit attaching to the failure must necessarily be borne by the Ministry and not by their irresponsible allies. "Recently," says the *Quarterly Review*, of the Cabinet, "the wisdom and the firmness with which they have met their opponents have been open to question." In the opinion of many of Lord Salisbury's warmest supporters, the language I have quoted accurately describes the changed attitude of the Government in relation to Mr. Parnell's differences with the *Times*. As their principal spokesman points out with a certain amount of force, Conservatives will be placed in an awkward corner if the Irish agitators and the Irish people assert that Mr. Smith's offer is tantamount to an admission that Mr. Parnell and his friends were right, and that after all it would not be just to force on them the alternative of leaving their accusers unanswered or of appealing to the ordinary tribunals. In other words, the Nationalist leader was fully justified in declining to believe that he would receive justice at the hands of a jury of suburban landowners. "It will be said, when certain powerful people and members of Parliament were accused of criminal offences, it was admitted that justice could not be looked for by them in the ordinary courts, but as for poor Tim this or Tim that he has no protection; he is left to be dealt with by tyranny and prejudice." Of course, the same argument could not have been used; at any rate, it would not have been used with the same effect, if the Government had agreed to refer the matter to a Special Committee of the House, of which the persons attacked by the *Times* are members. There is an impression abroad that the Cabinet never imagined that their Commission would be accepted and that the Bill was drawn in such a manner as to oblige the Irish party to decline. However that may be, the Government certainly do not appear to be very anxious that it should become law, and it is hinted this morning that in consequence of the reception it has met with it may be abandoned. But it will be difficult to recede the dissatisfaction expressed in various quarters, not only with the Bill itself, but with the action of the Ministry in regard to it, is not altogether without justification. It is rarely, indeed it is unprecedented, that Mr. Parnell loses control over his feelings in the House of Commons, but friends and foes alike admit that the excitement he laboured under on Monday night was perfectly natural in the circumstances. Mr. Smith's language was certainly open to the construction put upon it by Mr. Parnell, and it was, to say the least, unfortunately chosen if the Government had no intention of making him accept their offer with a rope round his neck. If, as their opponents declare, the action of the Government throughout has been actuated by a desire to make as much political capital as possible out of "Parnellism and Crime," it cannot be said that the Liberals have been slow to avail themselves of the opportunities and openings it has afforded them for improving their antagonists. Sir Richard Webster has hitherto had to bear the brunt of the attacks of the Parnellites and their Liberal friends. In an ordinary way, of course, the Attorney-General is unfettered as to the practice of his profession in the courts, but there were weighty reasons which he seems to have overlooked why he should not appear for the *Times* in the recent great libel case. Some people contend that after having offered to prosecute the *Times* on behalf of the accused persons, he was morally bound to decline to accept a brief from that journal when it was sued by Mr. O'Donnell. According to strict legal etiquette the Attorney-General may not have erred, but it must not be forgotton that he is a member of a Government which is interested in the case almost as much as if not more than the *Times*. If it be true, as is alleged apparently on good authority, that when the Cabinet deliberated on the course they should adopt after the break-down of the proceedings before the Lord Chief Justice, the Attorney-General was in attendance to give them the benefit of his advice, then there is some excuse for the outing that has been raised. He may appear in the courts as Sir Richard Webster rather than as Attorney-General, but he did not attend the Cabinet in his private capacity. In the circumstances the Government would have been wise to abstain from calling turn-outs their counsels. It was not as if there was nobody else to advise them. Sir Richard Webster is not the only Crown lawyer. There is Sir Edward Clarke, who as Solicitor-General is as competent, and in the opinion of many persons even more competent, to give them advice in such a delicate matter. As a lawyer Sir E. Clarke may not stand so high as Sir R. Webster, but as a politician there is no comparison—everybody admits that—between the two men.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Sir Wilfrid Lawson's the night before last, expressed the feelings of a good many of his supporters on the Bill, and it will have to be greatly modified before it is acceptable to the rank or file of the Liberal party. If the Government consented, as they are not very likely to do, the omission of the words "and other persons," a certain amount of the opposition would be disarmed, but there would still remain many objections. Mr. Hunter, for instance, insists that the Government should supply the House with a specific statement of the charges, and threatens if they do not give way on this point that he will move the rejection of the measure. He is not the only member anxious to give it its quietus. Two others at least have intimated their intention to propose that the Bill be read this day six months—Sir J. McHenna, a member of the Parnellite party, though a somewhat independent one, and Mr. Labouchere. If the Government had intended to go on with the Bill, and even if they had not they ought to have put it in some other hands than those of the First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Smith, "good-natured man," is not equal to an emergency of this kind, and it was positively painfull to see his anguish when he was being heckled last night by the men below the gangway. He seemed as helpless as a sheep before a pack of wolves. There was one amusing incident which is not quite correctly described by some of the papers. Mr. Sexton, after Mr. Smith's refusal to comply with Mr. Hunter's and Mr. Cobb's demand for particulars, asked the right hon. gentleman if he was aware that the pleadings delivered in the case of O'Donnell *vs.* Walter were not contained in full in any document open to the public. Mr. Smith was rather embarrassed by this question, and looked at the faces of his colleagues to see if they could help him out of the difficulty. There was thus a long pause, in the course of which Mr. T. P. O'Connor rose and with the utmost gravity suggested to the right hon. gentleman that he should consult the counsel for the *Times*. There was great laughter, and the Speaker looked as if he should like to have interfered, but the member for Scotland Yard, as Lord Randolph Churchill once described him, had the words out of his mouth before any notice could be taken of his levity by the occupant of the chair. The Speaker, unfortunately, is out of health again, and he is not likely to obtain much improvement from such lively scenes as those which occurred at the opening and close of last night's sitting.

In spite of the interruption caused to the business by the introduction of what the Irish members call the Forgeries Bill, great progress has been made, and last night the Local Government Bill was reported. An idea has got abroad that owing to the rapidity with which the concluding clauses of Mr. Ritchie's Bill were passed, there would be no necessity for an autumn sitting, but nothing has been settled yet. If it be true, as I am informed, that the Irish Estimates are to be debated at length, it is difficult to see how the remainder of the business can be got through unless the House consents to sit until a later period than usual. There is weeping and wailing in the City at the way in which the Corporation were treated on Friday night. When Mr. Pickersgill proposed that the right to appoint the Recorder, Common Sergeant and Judge of the City of London should be removed from the Court of Aldermen and Court of Common Council he had not the least expectation that his motion would have been carried, nor would it if Sir Henry James and Lord Randolph Churchill had not intervened. Lord Randolph has always been inimical to the city, although nowhere has he been more flattered, and he has always declined to assist at any of the feasts sacred to St. Turtle.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."
"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A VERY large gathering of the present and former students of the Free Church College assembled on Saturday afternoon in the large hall of the college, to witness the presentation of an address of congratulation to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan on his appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University. The Rev. H. C. Squires, Church Missionary Society, presided; and there were present the Revs. R. Scott, R. MacOmish, and T. H. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, and Mrs. Mackichan, Miss Paterson, Miss Gardner, Miss Crawford, Mrs. Peters, the Rev. Dunjibhoy Nowrojee, the Misses Dunjibhoy and Messrs. J. Jack, J. Jackson, Jinsivala, Kateli, and Munshi. Drs. Atmaram Pandurang and Deshmukh, and Messrs. Dinshaw J. Doctor and Ghellabhai Hurridass. The hall for the nonce presented quite a gay aspect with the tasteful decorations, and rows of tables laden with refreshments. The proceedings opened with the National Anthem; and it was succeeded by an address from the chairman. Mr. Squires, after prefacing his remarks with a humorous reference to the short notice of twenty-five minutes which had been given him, said he thought the students had done right in gathering together on such an occasion to express the sense of satisfaction and gratification they felt at the most distinguished honour which had been conferred on their principal. It was quite possible that the appointment took many by surprise, and he thought they might regard that surprise as perfectly natural and legitimate. They knew that in the Senate of the University there were many distinguished men who had for years lived a public life—men who were held in the highest respect for their intellectual as well as their moral worth, and it might have been expected that some one from one of the other professions should have been called upon to fill a post of this kind. Dr. Mackichan himself might have felt in this way; but as a man who was deeply sensible of his responsibility, he could do nothing else when called upon, than accept this most arduous and responsible position. While they admitted that there were undoubtedly not a few who, in many respects, were most eminently qualified to fill this high office, he (Mr. Squires) would, with great diffidence and humility, assert they could hardly find one better fitted to fill the post than Dr. Mackichan. (Prolonged cheers.) This assertion he did not make merely on personal grounds, though he might say he had known their principal ever since he had landed in India, and knew as well as they did how high his personal character stood, how many were his educational qualifications, and how great his intellectual ability, but Dr. Mackichan possessed a very important qualification which many of those who might have been expected to be appointed did not enjoy. All these years he had been in India he had been directly engaged in the most honourable profession of education. (Cheers.) The speaker thought they might see in the selection which had been made by Lord Reay—(applause)—a recognition on his part of the educational profession. His Excellency had not departed from any precedents in such an appointment as it was common in all our universities. In Oxford and Cambridge the Vice-Chancellor was always the head of the college, while the Chancellor was some distinguished statesman or some well known scientist of the day. On one occasion the Prince Consort held that office, while at the present time Lord Salisbury occupied the illustrious position. While they recognised the social position or the eminent qualifications that were outside the educational profession, and suited for the important post of Chancellor, it was to be remembered that the Vice-Chancellor was the head of a great educational body, which guarded the educational interests of the Presidency, and it was but fitting that that head should be a professional educationist. There was another important fact that had been recognised by the meeting, and that was that it was to the interest of Government to recognise not merely education but aided education. (Applause.) It was possible for Government to appoint one of its own educational officers; but Lord Reay had shown a noble and liberal spirit in passing over such gentlemen, eminently qualified though they were for the post, and selecting one not connected with a public institution but with a private one like the Free Church College. They all knew the difficulties which lay before education in this great land, they all knew that Government could not overtake the needs of this great country, and if education was to be improved, and the wants of the people satisfied, they were to be achieved by private enterprise. (Hear, hear.) On an occasion like this Lord Reay showed great wisdom in appreciating the efforts of those who assisted education. Speaking as a brother-missionary, Mr. Squires ventured to say he saw no bar to an appointment like this in the clerical position which Dr. Mackichan occupied. When the time came, as it possibly might before very long, for the selection to be made from another section of the community, no one would grudge the gentleman the honour should he be a Parsee, Hindu, or Mahomedan, (Applause.) The sympathy they had expressed for their Principal in the arduous duties and responsibilities which lay before him was most pleasing to him. The speaker did not propose to read the mind of Dr. Mackichan; but he thought the power of their sympathy would enable him to say it was by no self-election he had been appointed, but it was entirely his strong sense of the responsibility which strengthened him to accept this most difficult position. It was a difficult position, as free education was approaching a time of crisis, important and difficult problems lay in the way, and a considerable share of the responsibility rested on him who occupied the very fore-front of the educational service. They all liked to see reforms of various kinds take place, and especially one long wished for in the Senate itself. They wanted it transformed into a sort of educational parliament, where difficult questions could be discussed and solved. But that could only be effected by the freer admission to the ranks of the Senate of those exclusively engaged in educational work. Those directly interested in middle-class education were better qualified to form opinions about it, and carry out reforms with regard to it than those he might say who looked at the question from an outside position. In conclusion, Mr. Squires remarked he thought they ought to, in some public way, recognise the liberality of spirit shown by Lord Reay himself in the matter. His Excellency doubtless felt that the step was one which might provoke a good deal of criticism—it was possible in some quarters hostile criticism—but he was eminently one who, when he considered a thing to be right, did it, no matter what amount of criticism he was sure to evoke by that act. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta said:—Allow me, sir, to say that it gives me very great pleasure to bear thus publicly my humble but emphatic testimony to the many sterling qualities that you possess, and to the valuable services that you have rendered to this institution in particular, and to the people of this country in general. We have no doubt that the mantle of Sir Raymond West, your able and worthy predecessor, has fallen on perfectly worthy shoulders, for we feel sure that you are thoroughly capable of managing the affairs of that august body to the satisfaction of every one, having at heart the welfare and the well-being of the students, and holding as you do some noble and liberal principles regarding the manner in which education should be imparted. You have, moreover, won our affection and admiration by your amiable disposition and pleasing manners, being always ready to assist us in our work, and to help any movement that may be for our benefit. Your constant valuable support to our Free Church College Literary Society has been of great advantage to us. Your lectures, inculcating many good and moral principles have made lasting impressions upon our minds, and we doubt not that in our after days we shall not look back to any portion of our lives with greater delight and joy than the days we have spent and are spending with you in this institution. You have thus earned our lasting gratitude, and therefore we naturally feel very great pleasure for the great honour conferred upon you, and we heartily wish that your new career may be a bright and brilliant one. We confidently hope that you will be pleased to accept this as our sincere token of the love and esteem in which you are held by every one of us.

Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta then approached Dr. Mackichan, and read the following address:—

Reverend Sir,—We, the present and former students of this college, beg to offer you our hearty congratulations on the occasion of your appointment to the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. (Cheers.) As your pupils, we rejoice in your elevation to this distinguished and responsible position. While discharging the duties of Professor and Principal, so as to win our admiration and esteem, you have also taken an active interest in the affairs of the University and in educational questions generally. (Cheers.) From the combination you have manifested of varied scholarship, with conspicuous energy and business capacity, we are confident you will fulfil the high trust now committed to you, in such a manner as to ensure careful and impartial administration, and to promote wise and beneficial reform. (Cheers.) We are gratified, moreover, to see that for a second time in the early history of the University, the Government of this Presidency has thus given a signal proof of its appreciation of the work done by this college. Indian education owes much to Missionary enterprise, and to the disinterested labours of missionaries—(Cheers)—no small share of the moral and intellectual progress of our age is to be traced. We are persuaded that in the discharge of the important duties connected with the Vice-Chancellorship, you will commend yourself to the public as a sincere and enlightened friend of higher education, and as a worthy successor of the revered Missionary with whose name this college is enduringly associated. (Cheers.) Praying that to yourself and Mrs. Mackichan may be granted every best blessing. (Prolonged cheering.) We remain, &c.

The address, which was very richly printed in a handsome album, was then presented.

Dr. Mackichan, in reply, said: Ladies and gentlemen, if my own wishes and inclinations had been consulted, I should have entered quietly upon the duties of the important office to which I have been called. But you have not permitted it to be so, and we are here on this occasion to listen to this expression of your feelings and your sympathy. I need scarcely say that I feel deeply touched by the kindness and earnestness of feeling that runs through the address that has been presented to me, and this spontaneous expression of the feeling of our students, present and past, has made a deep and lasting impression on my mind—(applause)—for it impresses on me the conviction that the highest honour which any one placed in my position can hope to enjoy, is not that which any Government or any University can bestow; but that which can only come from those amongst whom one's days are spent, and on whose behalf the efforts and exertions of one's life are bestowed. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I feel that this expression of your sympathy and interest is a testimony of your appreciation of the efforts which I have been privileged to put forth during the years I have been associated with the work of this Institution. (Applause.) Mr. Squires has already touched upon some aspects of the questions suggested by this appointment. You will agree with me that it is not necessary that I should refer to them further. But I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without testifying, as he and others have done, to the eminent position and ability of many of those gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with this appointment to which I have been called. No one is more conscious than I am that there are many gentlemen in connection with our University who are better fitted to wear the honours of this high position. All I can hope to bring to this office is an earnest desire to devote myself, heart and soul, to everything that has for its aim the advancement and the best interests of the University and the students who are connected with it. (Applause.) In this respect, I hope I shall not be found wanting. If I have in any way been fitted by my connection with you as students, and by the work in which I have been engaged amongst you, for dealing with those questions which must arise in our University, and taking part in the administration of this great institution, and if my efforts on its behalf should meet with any measure of success, I shall always remember that I owe much to what I have learnt from my connection with the students of this college and from my contact with the people of this country. (Applause.) There is one aspect of our present relation on which I think I should say a word to you. As present and past students of our college, you have spoken of the honour that has been conferred upon me, and you have looked forward in anticipation to what I may be able to accomplish in filling this high position; but I would have you remember that a new responsibility has been laid not only upon me but upon you also. I would have every student of this college feel that not only has an honour been conferred upon him, but that it now behoves him to exert himself more than he has ever done to take a distinguished place in the work of the University of Bombay. (Applause.) I should feel dishonoured in my position as Vice-Chancellor of the University if the students of this college did not show that they had been stimulated to new effort and new energy in connection with the studies in which they are engaged. (Applause.) Let me impress upon you this responsibility and this higher duty. Let us remember that the success of the University and the amount of good which it accomplishes does not depend on its organization, does not depend merely on those who fill its offices high and low, but depends more upon the students who are connected with it than upon any other source of success. Higher education appears to be on its trial in this country. It will be judged not by the organization which universities show nor by the learning of the professors of our colleges, but it will be judged by the fruit it produces in the young men who go forth as their *alumni*. Therefore, I of call upon you as students of this University to recollect that on you, students, lies the chief responsibility in connection with the justification of the work which is being done in this land in connection with the higher education. (Applause.) You have referred to those gentlemen who have held this office before me. I can assure you that the distinguished roll of my predecessors enhances the weight of the responsibility which attaches to one entering upon the duties of this office. You referred to Sir Raymond West, my immediate predecessor, who has so distinguished himself in this office by his efforts on behalf of our University. You have also referred to Dr. Wilson, one of the first Vice-Chancellors of the University, and—(applause)—the first Principal of this college. I can assure you that if anything increases my feeling of responsibility in connection with my present position it is that I am called upon to occupy an office that was thus adorned by one who so distinguished himself in this land and endeared himself to all its inhabitants. I have accepted the call that has come to me under a deep sense of responsibility, because it has come to me from a Government which is presided over by one who, perhaps, more than any of his predecessors has distinguished himself by his interest in educational questions, and who has so deeply at heart the welfare of higher education in this land. (Applause.) It is not becoming that I should speak of what is anticipated and expected to be done. I would rather be called upon to render an account of my stewardship when the time comes, to lay down the responsibility of office and to speak of good accomplished and things done, rather than of what I hope to accomplish. But you, gentlemen, coming spontaneously and so heartily, has made it necessary for me to speak of these things as I now do with great humility, and with great delight. You have given me to understand that in my new duties the sympathy and the support of the students with whom I have been connected, and I trust of many others also to whose interests in common with theirs it will be my constant endeavour to promote. (Applause.) Again allow me to express to you all my heartiest thanks for the kind and graceful manner in which you have this day presented your congratulations. (Loud and continued applause.)

Votes of thanks having been accorded to the committee and to the president, nosegays and garlands of flowers were distributed. The Rev. R. MacOmish offered a prayer, and the National Anthem was played before the assembly dispersed.

MAJOR-GENERAL HASTINGS FRASER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Major-General Hastings Fraser's letter in your issue of 31st ult., which professes to trace the origin of the Deccan Mining Scandal, is an attack on an absent man who may never see it, and the meaning of it is plain to persons versed in Hyderabad politics of the period referred to. Others may read it from a recent letter to the *Deccan Times*, in which General Fraser has been simple enough to lay bare his wish to obtain employment under the Nizam's Government! But many of your readers may not have heard that his action while he was Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad brought him into trouble with his Chief, and hence may feel a little surprised at his coming forward to denounce Mr. Cordery in an Indian newspaper when that gentleman is in England, and will never return to Hyderabad.

To those who know the two men comment on General Fraser's assertions is needless; those who do not should require proof before they believe those assertions.

T.

THE RATS OF SHAH DAULAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to state, with reference to your remarks on the above subject in your to-day's issue, that I also published a short article on the same in the *Journal of the National Indian Association* in 1879, pp. 567-570, which contains a little additional information.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 4. E. REHATSEK.

ON the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the Madras Government have sanctioned the establishment of four schools on the salary results system at Sujankota, Kilagadda, Wondragedda, and Pakkili, in the Agency Tracts of the Vizagapatam district, the scale of establishment being Rs. 10, and the rate for results grants at double the maximum rates for five years. The Mokasadars are willing to erect buildings for the schools; and to encourage them to provide suitable accommodation, the Agent is authorized to supplement their efforts to the extent of Rs. 25 for each school. He is also authorized to spend an equal amount for each school on simple furniture and apparatus.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

A MEETING of the Mahomedan community was convened on Saturday afternoon by Cazi Abdool Latiff Londay, Samshool Umra, Mr. M. H. Hakim, Mr. M. H. Khan, and other leading members of the community, to consider whether it was advisable to send Mahomedan delegates to the Congress, to be held next cold weather in Allahabad. About 200 Mussulmans were present at the bungalow of Aga Abdul Shirazi, in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, in response to this invitation. On the motion of the Cazi of Bombay, the chair was given to H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, who opened the proceedings by making a few remarks in Persian, questioning the good of sending Mahomedan representatives to the Congress. The proceedings were principally conducted in the Urdu language.

Hajee Goolam Mahomed Munshi said that the Congress was mainly originated by Baboos, and that its aims and objects were not deserving of approval. One of the propositions carried at the Congress was for the establishment of a military college for the training of natives as officers for the native army. Such a proposition, under Hindoo or Mahomedan rule, would never have been, for a moment, entertained. What the Government thought necessary for the defence of the country they did. Then what was the good of this agitation? They knew that men like Nawab Abdul Latif, Sir Syed Ahmed, and Syed Ameer Ali, were against the movement. As a community, the Mahomedans were against it, and if any members of their community went hereafter to the Congress, it must be understood that they went there only in their individual capacity, and not as representatives of their community. He proposed that in the opinion of this meeting, represented by all sections of the Mahomedan community, it was not desirable to join the Congress, and whoever attended the meeting of the Congress at Allahabad next cold weather would be considered as self-elected.

The Cazi of Bombay seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, barrister-at-law, said that this year the promoters of the Congress had asked the Anjuman-i-Islam if they wished to send any of their representatives to the Congress, to be held next cold weather at Allahabad. There were many who, even to this day, did not know what the Congress was really about. He was blessed by God with some common-sense and knowledge, but he could not understand what possible good the movement could do to the Mahomedans, nor could he understand of what avail it would be to his Parsee and Hindoo brethren. Every man of sense would admit that no rule in India had been so good, so just, and so merciful, as that of the English. (Applause.) The British had given them education, and would it be a reward to them for the blessing of education they had freely given to his countrymen to say :—"We have now been educated enough to know how to govern our own country, and therefore we no longer want these foreigners in our midst. Let therefore the Governor-General pack off to England, and let the Governors of the different provinces follow him thither. The Civil Servants who have come out from England must also go, and we will rule in their stead?" They always professed that they were very loyal to Government and were their real well-wishers. But had they reflected on what the Congress would ultimately come to fifty or a hundred years hence? Had they reflected for a moment on its far-reaching results? First and foremost, he would confine himself to the question whether the Mahomedans had reached the stage at which they could take an enlightened part in political affairs. He must admit, with the utmost grief, that the educational condition of his co-religionists was very far behind that of the Parsees and the Hindoos. The Anjuman-i-Islam had established a school ten years ago, but they had not yet succeeded in sending a single Mahomedan lad to the Matriculation examination. Their condition was deplorable, and if there were no other reasons, good and strong, for their not joining the Congress, this one was quite sufficient for them to hold aloof from it. His Hindoo and Parsee friends would pardon him for saying that the Congress boded no good to the people, nor to the Government either. The organization had been taking a leap in the dark, little knowing where it would land them. (A voice: "True, quite true.") He was sorry that some of his own community had joined the Congress, among them being his friend, the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, who was deservedly held in the greatest esteem by every one. Now a son of this same gentleman had entered the Civil Service of India, having come first in the list of the competitors. Would such a thing have been possible under any other Government than the British? Had they no reason to rest contented and be thankful for what they had already got, and hope that, in the good time to come, they might get from the same Government more rights, as soon as they were considered deserving of them? Well, then, what was the good of their assembling in large numbers at Calcutta, Madras, or Allahabad, and joining their voice for the intimidation of Government? The numbers attending these annual assemblages had been steadily increasing. Last year, 600 persons attended the Congress, and a time might come when 10,000 persons might meet together. The Russians, as they were all well aware, were approaching nearer and nearer to India, and what would they think of these mighty assemblages? They would imagine that there was disunion in the enemy's camp, and that now was the time for taking advantage of it. Now, did the people wish the Russians to come and govern? They were a cruel and semi-barbarous race. They would demolish their mosques, the temples of the Hindoos, and the fire-temples of the Parsees. They would grind their subjects down. Did they wish such a power to rule over them? Were not the British a thousand times better than the Russians? That being so, may the British rule of India last for ever more! (The chairman: Inshallah! May God preserve it for ever!) Look at the present political aspect of the great powers of Europe. Their relations were in a state of the utmost tension, and a spark might any day set the whole fabric in a flame. In such a state of things it was imperatively necessary for their own preservation that the races and communities of India should present a united front to their enemy; and let it be inscribed on their hearts that if they failed to make common cause against a common enemy, and continued to carry on their agitation by means of these Congresses, the consequences, fifty or a hundered years hence, might simply prove disastrous. Natives there were who said—"Look att hese *Khambakht* (wretched) English. They have put a tax on salt and a tax on petroleum; and they have also laid on us the burden of the income-tax." Tell this to the Russians and see what they have to say to that. Why pester poor Lord Dufferin with your unreasonable complaints? Did not the income tax fall on every one alike—on the rulers as well as the ruled? Then there were those who complained that the Government had increased the Indian army by 10,000 men from England. But this was quite a necessary provision, in view of the steady advance of the Russians in the direction of India. He would ask once again—What did Mr. Hume and others, who were interesting themselves in the Congress, want? Did they want the country to be relieved of all the taxes? Did they want to get rid of the police and the army? Did they obtain no justice under the British Government? Were they lacking in political wisdom and in capacity to govern the country wisely and well? No. Then why would they throw away the blessings they enjoyed for the very doubtful benefits of the Congress? It was a most difficult task to govern well a country like India. The Government had achieved wonderful success in the performance of that task, bringing peace, and security, and prosperity into the land. See what even now was the case of some of the Native States, and contrast the government there with the British rule. To this day, in Cambay, the Boree subjects were not allowed to ride on horseback. And yet some of the educated natives, instead of being thankful for what they had got, abused the Government and said that the Government were not doing this, that, and the other. With these remarks, the speaker moved "that it is not desirable either from an educationl point of view, or looking to the unsettled condition of Europe and Asia, even from a political point of view, that the Mahomedan community should join the Indian National Congress in trying, however unconsciously, to force the hands of the British Government in India by an organized demonstration, however seemingly pacific in character." (Applause.)

Mr. M. H. Khan, in seconding the proposition, said that if the people had any grievances they could ventilate them in the free and independent press of the country, and could also memorialize the Government. But if they went in for a political agitation, they hampered the Government, and made their task, already a difficulty one, far more difficult still. The people ought rather to help the Government to maintain the peace of the country. Let there be unity among the people, let them try to improve themselves, and in time to come they would get all they wanted from Government.

An old Mahomedan said that, while in former days there were injustice and oppression, under the British rule there was perfect peace and safety.

Mr. Goolam Ali Akhoond, B.A., Persian Teacher in the Elphinstone High School, next addressed the meeting in English. He said that Mr. Hakim had in his speech entered into regions which had no bearing whatever on the question before the meeting. Mr. Hakim had said that any concerted action, taken by the natives of India, would go against the true interests of India. Supposing that Russia came to know of a united organization of the natives, like the Congress, he could not understand what encouragement that circumstance could give them in attacking this country. He was sure he was not in agreement with the general sense of the meeting when he said that the Congress, so far from promting any sectarian interests, was simply considering those questions which pertained to the welfare of the whole of India. If they looked at the proceedings of the three Congress meetings that had hitherto taken place, it would be found that they had not passed a single resolution having reference to any particular community. One of the speakers had said that it was a Congress of Baboos.

Mr. Hakim: I never said that. Do not please misrepresent what I did say.

Mr. Akhood: Well, I did hear some one make that remark. I believe it was the Munshi Saheb.

Mr. Hakim: Any other speaker may have said so; but I myself said nothing of the kind.

Mr. Akhoond, continuing, said that as Indians the Mahomedans might join the Congress, while they might have their special organizations to remove their special defects and improve their condition. They would do well to join the other communities on a common basis. It must be remembered that the Government did not themselves regard the Congress with disfavour. The Governor of Madras was good enough to invite the delegates to a garden party. The effect of English education was to develop and bring out more and more the better and higher qualities of their manhood, and it would be absurd to say that when the Government first adopted their educational policy they were blind to the results which must follow in the natural course of events. It was only a legitimate result of the education they had received that they should come to understand their wants, and to give expression to them in a loyal and temperate spirit.

Moulvie Rafiatudin Ahmed did not say whether the Government was in favour of the Congress or not. The question for the consideration of the meeting was simply this—Were the Mahomedans, in their present backward condition, fit to join the Congress? His answer was a decided negative. He admitted that the Hindoos and Parsees who joined the Congress wanted the British Government to remain, but their demand for a full pledged representative constitution was premature. Whenever the Government would see that the people were fit for enjoying greater constitutional rights, they would not be slow to give them. The renowned statesmen and administrators who governed the British Empire were not so blind as not to see when the people of this country were fit to enjoy those rights. Mr. Akhoond did not appear to be intimately acquainted with the condition of the Mahomedans when he talked of the desirability of their taking part in the Congress. They must see that even the Hindoos were not all unanimously in favour of it. Look at the instance of the Maharaja of Benares, who lately spoke so strongly against it. It was the duty of educated natives to try first to enlighten the masses before they rushed in for political reforms. In England even a workman would read his daily newspaper, but here so dense was the ignorance of the masses that there were thousands who, if asked, could not tell who Lord Reay was.

Syed Myinuddin, another Persian Teacher in the Elphinstone High School, asked if those who demanded all sorts of political rights would be ready to sacrifice their lives and property for the Government if any occasion arose for making such a sacrifice. He did not see why there should be any political agitation at all; for under the British rule did not the tiger and the lamb drink water at the same fountain? Were they not enjoying all the blessings of peace and security and religious toleration? It was mischievous, therefore, to try to hamper the Government by means of these Congresses. The speaker derided the proposition of the Congressionists in favour of allowing a free use of arms to the natives. Every one in these peaceful times did not require to have a sword dangling by his side; and while much mischief was avoided by the Government refraining from allowing every one, both lawless and lawabiding, to use arms, they made no objection whatever to respectable people keeping them. As an additional reason for not joining the Congress, the speaker dwelt upon the educational backwardness of his community.

Munshi Abdul Karim, Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, did not think the Government really liked the Congress. He added that Dr. Hunter and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, instead of trying to enlighten the people of England about the aims of the Congress by means of pamphlets and hand-bills, ought rather to begin by educating the masses of this country.

Mr. B. Abdulla Koor, a young student, spoke of the necessity of arming the people more freely in view of the fact that thousands of people were killed annually by wild animals. Speaking in favour of the Congress, he said it was no argument that because the Mahomedans were much behind the Parsees and the Hindoos, therefore those who were in a position to represent the Mahomedan community by their learning and attainments should hold aloof from the Congress. They were not disloyal people who attended it.

Mr. M. H. Hakim said thatamong the speakers that day was a young B. A. of the University who came forward as a staunch advocate of the Congress. Now, if such were the result of the education he had received, it was not quite a hopeful sign of the times. (A voice: "This is quite personal".) Such people might as well say "we are now fully educated, and the English must go." They must not try each one to gain his own individual ambition, but must look to the general good of their community as a whole. It would be a shame for any one of them to say "Let us join the Congress and drive the English away."

The chairman thought it would be better for the Mahomedans to educate themselves before they thought of joining the Congress. He did not wish to say any thing for or against it. What he wanted to say was that, as a community, the Mahomedans were not fit to take part in it.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried, there being only two dissentients.

The assembly then dispersed.

Another meeting of the Mahomedan community was called by the Anjuman-i-Islam to consider whether it would be to the advantage of the Mahomedan community to join the Indian Congress to be held at Allahabad. Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebji presided, and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee explained at length the aims and objects of the Congress and said that it would be well for the Mahomedans to join the Hindoos and Parsees in making a united representation to the Government regarding their wants and wishes. The proceedings lasted four hours, speaker after speaker rising to have their say upon the question. A vote was ultimately taken, when it was found that a majority was against the Mahomedans taking part in the Congress.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago you inserted a letter from me which led to other correspondence, and ultimately to the opening of these baths to ladies on one morning in each week. On further agitation the directors were led to see the advisability of giving the fair sex a second morning, and the results having been so gratifying from a pecuniary point of view, I write to urge the not easily moved directors to set apart Thursday mornings for ladies. All doubt as to the permanent interest taken in the exercise of swimming by the ladies of Bombay having been removed, it is high time the baths were opened as often as the ladies desire to use them, of course, without entrenching upon any of the sacred rights of the "lords of creation."

While on this subject, may I suggest that the question of a special bath for ladies is one worthy of discussion, and that the condition of the present baths is by no means satisfactory. Better dressing boxes, a marble floor and steps, tiled sides and bottom, and most of all pure sea water, are greatly needed, and would add to the prosperity of the bath by attracting large numbers of persons, who now never make use of it. Pure water might be obtained by building a large settling tank outside the present structure, and admitting water to the bath through a charcoal filter. With these improvements a bath worthy of the first city of the East would be obtained, and I am confident would be immensely appreciated. Why should not a grand swimming tournament be held, to which spectators (ladies, as well as gentlemen) might be admitted on payment? Many ladies of my acquaintance have suggested that they could in this way learn a good deal, and the contests would not be devoid of profit to the undertaking.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 4. A SWIMMER.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the English mails of the 13th July, arrived in harbour at 8 p.m., yesterday. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Strickland
Mr McGowan
Mr Crowther
Mr Needham
Mr and Mrs Faucus
Miss McDonough
Mr Stone
Mr and Mrs Hudson, child and infant
Mr Holden

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr King
Mr Martindale
Mr and Mrs Tritton
Dr Dymott
Lieut Fuller
Mr Porter
Mr Oddie
Mr Glass
Mr Foster
Major Barrow
Mr Anderson
Mr Jessel
Mr Vesey
Mr Owen
Mr Irens
Mr Symonds
Mr Hynd
Brig-Genl Wolseley
Major Scott Chisholme
Mr Knox
Capt Appleton
Mr Daniel
Capt Benson
Col Benson
Mr Mollison
Mr Wildhaber

FROM ADEN.—Capt H J Pryce.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 20TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Court have removed from Windsor Castle to Osborne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday opened the new buildings of the Great Northern Hospital at Holloway.

In the Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Parnell moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the Bill authorising a Committee of Inquiry into the charges against himself and his colleagues.

After an animated scene the Speaker ruled Mr. Parnell out of order, and later in the evening the Bill was read a first time. The second reading will be taken on the 23rd inst.

The Committee stage of the Local Government Bill was completed last night.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on Wednesday, said the Session would be distinguished by the carrying of a great measure in outline, which the Liberal party would have to complete.

The meeting of the German Emperor and the Czar of Russia took place yesterday at Cronstadt.

In the encounter between General Boulanger and M. Floquet, the General received a somewhat serious wound, whilst his adversary escaped almost unhurt.

M. Floquet, on the same day, unveiled a statue to M. Gambetta, in Paris.

General Boulanger has offered himself as a candidate in the Ardeche, where an election takes place on the 22nd instant.

The French Chamber has sanctioned an outlay of 67,000,000f. for the defences of Brest, Toulon, and Cherbourg.

The Servian Crown Prince has been given up by the Queen, and handed over to King Milan at Bucharest.

Reinforcements are proceeding to the disturbed districts in Zululand, but no further attacks have been reported.

A Capetown telegram announces the death of Sir J. H. Brand, President of the Orange Free State.

Two hundred natives and twenty-five Europeans perished in the fire which occurred at the De Beer Mines at Kimberley last week.

An important letter from the Pope to the Irish Bishops was read in the Roman Catholic Churches in Ireland last Sunday.

The ceremony of consecrating as Suffragan Bishops of Bedford and of Leicester, the Rev. Dr. Billing and the Ven. F. H. Thicknesse was performed on Sunday, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

More riotous scenes have occurred in Trafalgar-square, and some of the demonstrators were arrested.

The Queen's Prize at the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting has been won by Private Fulton, of the Westminster Rifles, with a score of 280.

The Silver Medallist is Corporal Noakes, 1st Berks, who only missed winning the double event by two points.

The Prince of Wales's prize of £100 was won by Sergeant Smith, 3rd West Surrey.

The Elcho Shield has been won by Ireland, and the the Ashburton Challenge Shield by Clifton College.

A cricket match at Lord's, between England and the Australians, ended on Tuesday in a victory for the Colonials by 61 runs.

The Eton and Harrow cricket match was won by Eton.

Consols for money and account, 99¼.

OBITUARY.—Lieutenant-General C. F. M. Mundy, Ben. S. C.; Major-General G. C. T. Stockley, Bo. Ret; Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Tyndall; Admiral the Hon. Sir E. A. J. Harries, K.C.B.; Lady Gratton; Dowager Lady Sudeley.

MUNICIPAL TAXES AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is heard with great surprise and much concern that the Bandora Municipality are about to introduce a dog-tax. The particular reasons for doing so have not yet been disclosed to the inhabitants. We can, therefore, only surmise that it must be for the purpose of increasing the Municipal funds, or, perhaps, as a measure for prveenting mad dogs straying about the roads. If it is to gain such ends, would it not be well for the honourable and intelligent Municipal Board to device some better source of revenue than this? If it is true that such a measure is to be adopted, it might be well to consult the feelings of the people, for they are the tax-payers, and if this is done it would soon show that the majority would be against the introduction of such a tax. Besides, poor people are unable to bear extra taxes in these hard times.

People may be able to afford to feed their dogs, but not to pay taxes. Who does not love his dog, the protector of his person and property and the invaluable companion of man!

The poor dog in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome and foremost to defend,
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labours, profits, lives, and breathes for him alone.

Many a poor respectable man keeps a dog or two to guard his home and defend his family, and reduces even his own frugal meals to keep them. They are generally well fed and well cared for. The dog is the pride of his home and family, even of the little crawling infant. It is seldom that house dogs run amuck. Those to be dreaded are the village and bazaar pariahs, half-starved things, living on carrion and house-sweepings thrown in the street. A number of these, in various stages of disease, will be found roaming about the bazaars and roads. If these were caught and destroyed, or sent away with promptitude and strictness, there would be less fear of rabbid dogs getting abroad.

Should the intention be of increasing the revenues, then, I say, tax the pigs—which are a marketable commodity and a nuisance. You will daily see them in swarms about the villages, fields and roads, and are really a veritable nuisance and a dread to the farmers, whose fields they destroy. We know, for a fact, that nearly all the pigs here are reared for sale, and yield a profitable income to the owners. Many of the sows may be seen with twelve or thirteen young ones roving about the place. The sucklings fetch from Rs. 1 to 2 each, and full-grown pigs, from Rs. 5 to 12 or 13 each, and the Bombay pork-dealers make it a practice to come up here weekly and carry them away by tram or cart to Bombay. It would therefore be more justifiable to tax the pigs. But this is not the case with the dog, which is kept as a necessity. I feel astonished that the matter should be forced up again, since it was so warmly and intelligently discussed only recently by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It was then perceived that it was distasteful to the people, and the proposal was rejected. A similar proposal was strongly opposed and abandoned at Surat lately. I do not see why the Bandora Municipality should attempt the same thing here now.

I call upon the lovers of dogs among your numerous readers to come forward and support this protest against this imposition. There are many here who are prepared to protest by appeal to Government if the Municipality persist.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

"Octagonal College," Bandora, Aug. 4.

A DELIBERATE suicide was lately committed on the railway line at Nagal, near Saharunpore. A young man belonging to one of the adjacent villages was to have been married to a girl, and all the arrangements had been made, when another suitor turned up and paid a larger sum than his rival for the girl, and was accepted. The unfortunate lover on hearing this waited on the line for the arrival of a train, and as the Bombay mail approached he laid his head on the rails and was instantly killed. The driver saw the man lie down, but could not pull up in time to prevent the suicide.

THE Afghan correspondents of the *Civil and Military Gazette* send news of internal fighting among the Afridis near Bura Bela, in which the Chinarak Afridis suffered severely, villages were burnt and cattle carried off, and loss of life occurred.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE COMING VICEROY.

WE need not go into ecstasies over the utterances of Lord Lansdowne on India. They are, no doubt, fair-spoken words, which indicate his full consciousness of the grave responsibility which he will have to assume as Viceroy of India. No statesman, at all worthy of the name, would ever undertake with a light heart a burden which Lord Dufferin, with all his genius and capacity, has found it too heavy to bear a day longer than is necessary, and which he is now so ready to lay down. We can judge Lord Lansdowne, as he himself would certainly wish to be judged, not by his words, but by his action. It is time yet for us to see how he will grapple with the serious problems of Indian finance which will confront him, how far he will satisfy the just and reasonable aspirations of the natives, and how he will hold the balance where the interests of Europeans and natives are seemingly in conflict. At the same time, we must not make the mistake of pitching our expectations too high, lest our feelings should suffer an unpleasant reaction, and we should be led to do some wrong and injustice to the Viceroy. When some of our advanced Radicals make their demands, they seem to forget the limitations, assigned by a system of constitutional government, even to the power of a Viceroy. They are angry, for example, with Lord Dufferin for not introducing, by the simple and expeditious means of an *ukase*, a fundamental change in the constitution of the Legislative Councils. In the fervency of their political ardour, they do not care to see that the very best-intentioned Viceroy is but a creature of circumstances, and that in shaping his policy he has to consider what is expedient, side by side with what is just. Could Lord Ripon, the beloved of natives, give all that they wished for?

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

The *Bombay Samachar* says it is possible that certain leading Mahomedans of Bombay have been led away by the vapourings of Sir Syed Ahmed and others of his school, in their opposition to the Congress. Such misguided Mussulmans will do no good to themselves, nor to their community or their country. They would rather do some harm to a good cause, for which they will have to repent. The paper believes the far-seeing and patriotic portion of the community is in favour of the Congress, and will not be cowed down by any opposition they may meet with from their brethren. Their object is good, and they are bound to succeed in the end. But in order to gain that object they must impress upon the minds of their co-religionist, the end and aim of the Congress, its necessity, and its benefits. They must be informed that some eminent Englishmen have expressed themselves in favour of the Congress, and that it would be to their own disadvantage, if they were to hold aloof from it.

LABORATORY OR HOSPITAL?

Writing about the relative merits of a pharmacological laboratory and a children's hospital, the *Rast Gaftar* says:—"In justice to Sir Dinshaw it must be said that he had written to Government that he preferred a pharmacological laboratory to a children's hospital, which, he had plainly said, was not suited to the habits and feelings of the people of this country. Sir Dinshaw had, however, left it to the Government to make their own choice, and if he gave his formal consent to the establishment of the hospital, it would be entirely wrong to infer from it that he himself had wished for it, in preference to the other object. We hope, however, that much of the heart-burning which has been unnecessarily created by the importation of the personal element into the discussions, will subside, now that the Government have decided in favour of having a children's hospital. We would not say that the money would be entirely thrown away on such an institution, but we agree with the general opinion that, instead of establishing a special asylum for children who, as it is are fairly well provided for in the existing hospitals, and notably the Cama Hospital, the donation would have been better employed in having a laboratory, the first of its kind in India, for carrying on scientific research. As Lord Reay had well remarked in his speech at the Elphinstone High School, the investigations conducted in such a laboratory might prove, in some of its results a blessing not only to this country, but to suffering humanity all the world over. This, at least, is beyond question that the Government were not influenced in their choice by the horrors of vivisection which "Tophet" found it to his interest to dilate upon in his letter, with such an affectation of kindly regard for the religious susceptibilities of the Hindoos in general and the Jains in particular.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE AMONG THE PARSEES.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* regards with great satisfaction the result of the cricket-match played by the Parsees with the Gymkhana. The Parsees have of late made great improvement in their play, and though some of their best cricketers are at present in England they succeeded in giving trouble to their antagonists. The paper, however, deplores that the proportion of Parsee youths who take physical exercise is still very insignificant. As a community the Parsees do not pay much attention to it. Many fond parents keep their children at home, fearing they might do some harm to themselves by playing cricket or attending a gymnasium. While their mind is fed, the body is starved, and the result is a generation of feeble, delicate, and spectacled youths. The Parsees have good stuff in them, and if they develope their body they can to some extent, rival Englishmen.

HOME CHARGES.

It appears from the telegram published on Wednesday last, in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, that Lord Cross has appointed a strong committee to overhaul the Store Department at the India Office. This is a step in the right direction, though we are entirely sceptical as to the results which the departmental committee may arrive at. Whenever a cry is raised, whether at Calcutta or Westminster, with regard to the extravagance of a big spending department, there is always ready at hand the stock *nostrum* of what is called "a departmental committee of inquiry." But we have never known the good that such an eyewash committee has been able to accomplish on behalf of the tax-payers. Look at almost the blank results of the precious Finance Committee, which was ushered in with such a loud flourish of trumpets two years ago. Beyond encroaching on the handsome surpluses which the Provincial Administrations were enabled to accumulate by their diligence and economy, the Committee, to our mind, have done next to nothing to relieve the chronic embarrassments of the Indian treasury. A saving of seventy-five lakhs of rupees is an annual gross expenditure of nearly 45 crores (excluding army and home charges which did not form the subject of the Committee's inquiry) is purely nominal. It comes to 1·66 per cent. When the various peoples thought that nothing short of an annual reduction of 25 per cent. would tend to relieve the treasury of its recurring embarrassments, the Finance Committee went round the Empire, collected one-sided evidence of the departmental authorities, determined on set purpose to justify their own existence, and incubated on it for six months with the results we have already referred to. We repeat, therefore we are wholly sceptical as to any good arising from the investigations of the Committee appointed by Lord Cross to whom, however, we are grateful for having had the courage to appoint it. It shows how far his lordship is alive to the necessity of a re-organisation of the Store Department.—*Rast Goftar*.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is glad to hear it announced by the *Bombay Gazette* that a committee is to be appointed to inquire into the extravagant Home charges. Lord Cross has taken a step in the right direction. We have been for years crying for retrenchment in these charges, but our complaint has hitherto proved of no avail. We hope the investigations of the committee will result in some real good.

THE BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

The *Native Opinion* says:—Bombay does not seem to be quite free from the spell of the old Sayyid's speeches. A portion of our Mahomedan friends are likely to go over to the camp of our enemies and withdraw the sympathy they extended for these three years. The question is to be considered in a general meeting of the Mahomedans, and we have no doubt that under the guidance of such leading spirits as the Tyabjis and the Nacodas better counsels will prevail, and Mahomedan delegates will be sent to Allahabad to represent the Mahomedan community of this place. A split in the camp amongst us will afford considerable merriment to our enemies who never will let go an opportunity to make capital out of such occurrences and paint the Congress in the blackest of colours. Our Mahomedan friends must bear in mind that the aims and ends of the Congress are national and not sectional, and hence they are as much bound to join the national meeting as every other section of the native community.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY SEAMEN'S REST.

THE half-yearly meeting of the advisory committee of the Seamen's Rest, Prince's Dock, was held on Friday, Mr. J. Menis in the chair. There were also present Colonel Wilson, Commissioner, Bombay Police, Mr. H. Watson, Rev. B. Mitchell, and Rev. H. C. Stuntz, honorary secretary. The half-yearly financial report was presented and approved. The trustees were empowered to finance the building enterprise to a more speedy completion, and some miscellaneous business was disposed of. The financial statement is encouraging. "A large portion of the heavy expenses for furniture, lighting, periodicals, superintendent's salary, &c. &c., has been met by the seamen themselves. Last year Rs. 1,080 were given during the twelve months by the seamen. Six months of this year shows Rs. 1,150 from the same source. This proves that the men themselves realize its helpfulness. A room for the lascars will be ready in a few weeks. Here they will be welcomed, supplied with wholesome vernacular reading matter, and a comfortable place to spend their time while on shore. A captains' room is being fitted up. Here the captains will find a place always ready for meeting their brother captains, for transacting business, writing letters, or whiling away a leisure hour. The Gospel services for five nights each week are well attended, and a great moral and spiritual work among seafaring men is constantly being carried on. The superintendent and honorary secretary desire to express their thanks to the public for the support accorded to this enterprise heretofore, and to earnestly request all who are in any way interested to look in at the Rest at any time, and see for themselves what it is doing, and what is needed."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

425-87—Tobin and R—Bai Kasi vs Bai Achrat and another—Balkrishna and D—Part heard.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another vs Thackersey Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.

383-86—Little, S F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khaliffa and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa and others—Payne, G and S, and Macfarlane, E and H.

470-87—Jefferson, B and D—Kanoba Ramchunderji and others vs Bai Jumnabai—Little, S F, and N.

For further directions on special Commissioner's Report.

126-26—Winter, B and B—Jamsetji Pestonji Pochaji and others vs Shapurji Nouroji Pochaji and others—Mulji, B B, Tobin and R, and In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Hubbibbhoy—Mansuklal and D—Part heard.

185-28—Chalk, W and S—Narondas Haridas and others vs Cursondas Shamji—Mansuklal and D.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs. Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D.

456-87—Mirza, H K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs. Loowar Cullian Purshotum—Hore, C and B.

461-87—H. Bicknell, for pauper.—Goolam Sanjia vs. Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W and S.

484-87—Wadia and G.—Peshotum Hormusji Dustoor vs. Meherbai.—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For dismissal under Rule 64.

273-88—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Veerji Hunsraj and others.

276-88—Ardesir, H and D—Maneksha Motabhoy and another vs Mahomed Aba.

Long Causes.

71-81—Little, S F and N—Mithabai vs Moolbai and another—Macfarlane, E and H, and In person—Part heard.

52-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard (not to be called on.)

119-88—In person, a pauper—Habiboola Russool vs Noorbai and another—Part heard.

434-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Hurgowandas Cooberdas vs Joonas Haji Ahmed—Jefferson, B and D.

75-88—Tyabji and D for pauper—Chinnoobai vs Gajanund Govind and others—In person.

76-88—In person a pauper—Balaram Bapoo vs Sitabai—In person.

79-88—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur vs Allibhoy Assin—Thakurdas, D and C.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

99-86—Pestonji and R—Jehangir Dhunjibhow Surti vs Perozebai—H Bicknell.

BENGAL.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Fort William on Monday, while some of the soldiers' children were playing, a European lad, aged about seven years, the son of Sergeant Gregory, let a stick fall into one of the trenches when he jumped after it and was drowned. A little girl who saw him sink gave an alarm, when several soldiers dived into the water, but were unsuccessful in rescuing the lad. The Military authorities obtained drags from the Calcutta police, and the body was recovered. As the lad came by his death by a pure accident the body was ordered to be disposed of by the military authorities.—*Englishman.*

ACCIDENT TO BISHOP THOBURN.—We regret to learn by Wednesday's mail that Bishop Thoburn, who was so seriously hurt by an accident at Simla three years ago, has again had a narrow escape from an even more alarming accident. He was crossing a river near Buffalo, in New York State, in a steam ferry, when a team of horses attached to a wagon in the boat took fright at something and plunged among the passengers. Several persons were knocked down, but Bishop Thoburn was the worst hurt, being struck by both the pole of the wagon and the horses' hoofs, and receiving some nasty, but happily not dangerous, bruises. Strangely enough, a child he held in his arms escaped unhurt.—*Englishman.*

THE DICKSON CASE.—The appeal in the case of Dickson vs. the East Indian Railway Company was before the Calcutta High Court on the 2nd inst. The bench that heard it was composed of Chief Justice Petheram and Justices Norris and Beverley.

The Chief Justice delivered judgment without calling on Mr. Woodroffe, the counsel for the Railway Company, to reply. He said the case had been put forward as one affecting a large body of people and of great public interest. The Court did not think it was a question of great public importance. The Company have certain rules for engaging their servants and were at liberty to offer any terms they pleased. The evidence, showed that Mr. Dickson was engaged at a monthly salary, and it was shown that there existed a body of rules among the servants of the Company according to which the former had to contribute to certain funds so long as they remained in the latter's service and enjoyed certain privileges as to pension and pay; and beyond that, the Company's rules stated that, after a certain number of years and at certain periods, their employes would be entitled to leave of absence and various other things. The contention raised was that a person enjoying these privileges in the service of the Company was entitled to make his service a permanent one. This was not the right interpretation. The Company started these funds for the benefit of their servants so long as they continued in their service and chose to contribute to those funds and enjoy the privileges; but as soon as they left the service they ceased to do so, and the matter ended there. It was impossible under this state of things to infer that the Company could have intended the service to be permanent; therefore, in their lordships' opinion, Mr. Justice Trevelyan was right in coming to the conclusion that there was no contract for permanent service. The contention of Mr. Dickson could not hold good, because he said that he could leave the service of the Company on giving one month's notice. This question of permanent employment which an employer could not terminate but which a servant could terminate by giving a month's notice was what their lordships could not understand. The only evidence as to what was the form of notice to which the party was entitled was first of all that the salary was payable monthly; and, secondly, that Mr. Dickson thought he could terminate his service at a month's notice. That being the only evidence, it was their lordships' opinion that the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Justice Trevelyan was a right one. The appeal would, therefore, be dismissed with costs. With regard to the rules of the Company, his lordship said that Mr. Dickson was well aware that a handbook of these rules existed, and he was bound to make himself acquainted with them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Vedra, 1,889 tons, Captain D D Lacey, sailed, on Saturday last, for Pondicherry, in ballast.

THE Persian line steamer Mobile, 916 tons, Captain J Cormack, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Mauritius, with a general cargo and about 95 passengers.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain C De Negri, sailed from Bombay on Saturday evening, with a general cargo for Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Asiatic Steam-ship Co's steam-ship Shahjehan, 1,036 tons, Capt W Hedge, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (15th July), via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Apollo, 2,066 tons, Captain J Douglas, cleared outwards on Saturday last for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain F Fraser, Mr Owen MacGuire and Mr Hodlin.

THE B I S N steamer Coconada, Captain A Stewart sailed on Saturday last for Marmagoa and Kalbadevie, with a general cargo and Mrs C Caire, as a cabin passenger and sixty-two deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Arabia, 676 tons, Captain G Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurachee, (2nd August), with a general cargo and Capt Low as cabin and 35 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, from Busreh and other Persian Gulf ports, arrived in port on Saturday, with a general cargo and opium and about 73 passengers on deck. She reports the death, during the voyage, of an old man and an old woman, who died of exhaustion and old age; also the loss overboard of a native from among the ship's company.

THE B I steamer Assyria, Captain Whitehead, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain E Dolphin, Mr and Mrs M J O'Dea, Lieutenants Broome and F W G Wadeson, and a native officer, for Karachi; Mr B D'Armour, for Bussorah; Mr Ruttonji Temoolji, for Muscat; and about 175 deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Shannon ...	2162	C. R. Edwards..	A	P. & O. Co.
" Clan Graham ...	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
" Werneth Hall ...	2690	W. Boulton ...	D	Edward, Bates & Co.
" Apollo ...	2066	J. Douglas ...	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. of Dublin.	2150	R. McNeil ...	M	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
" Astraea...	2090	D. Nicholas ...	N	C. & Eduljee.
" Mecca ...	936	Macfadyen ...	Ibis	M. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Kashgar ..	1555	C. Gadd ...	3	P. & O. Co.
" Bormida ..	1499	E. DeNegri...	5	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
" Mobile ...	917	J. T. Cronin ...	7	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
" Kt. Errant.	2284	J. J. G. Mathews	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	King Arthur (s)...	Raffin ...	Busreh, July 19.
	Idar (s) ...	McDougall .	Cardiff, July 11.
5	Arabia (s) ...	Shepherd ..	Kurrachi, Aug. 2.
	Shahjehan (s) ..	Hedge ...	Calcutta, July 15.
	Assam (s) ...	Brown ...	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Vedra (s) ...	Lacey ...	Pondicherry.
	Cocoanada (s) ...	Stewart ...	Marmagoa, &c.
	Bormida (s) ...	De Negri ..	China.
5	Apollo (s) ...	Douglas ...	Hull.
	Mobile (s) ...	Cormack...	Zanzibar and Mauritius.
	Assyria (s)...	Whitehead .	Karachi and the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Astraea, for Aberdeen.
" Commilla, for Karachi.
" Rajpootana, for the Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
31 Wing Sang s.. ...Croix ...Hongkong, July 14.
Vira ...Norreman ..Mauritius, June 28.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
2 Medea s ... ... Colombo.
Clan Matheson s .. ... Calcutta.
Eastern Prince s.. ... Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
1 Secundra s ... ... Rangoon.
Kohinur s ... ... Bombay.
Fort George ... ... London.
2 Sirdhana s... ... Negapatam.
Medea s ... ... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Wilford, Major, Comdt, Colaba Depot, on duty, from Deolali.

Quentin, Captain, 4th Bombay Rifles, from leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 3.

Kavanagh, Inspector, Bombay Army Edcl, on duty, from Poona.

Atkins, 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fus, on duty, from Poona.

Hollbrook, Lieut, Gloster Regt, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

Quentin, Captain, 4th Bombay Rifles, from leave, to Poona.

Wadeson, Lieut, 7th Bombay Cavalry, from duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Volunteer Club Room on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, 8th instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air ...	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	[illegible]
Dew Point ...	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air ...	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ...	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) ...	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind.* ...	W. WNW. W. WNW. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* ...	[illegible]
Fall of Rain ...	[illegible]
Total for during month ...	[illegible]
" year ...	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd inst. ...	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

A SOMEWHAT tragic scene took place on the Messageries Maritimes boat, the Anady, on her homeward passage from Singapore recently. A French Colonel, thinking that his wife had [illegible] too friendly with a fellow passenger, armed [illegible] with a revolver, and fired twice at his supposed rival, missing him, however, and then attempted to blow his own brains out too, which also failed.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..................................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS................ $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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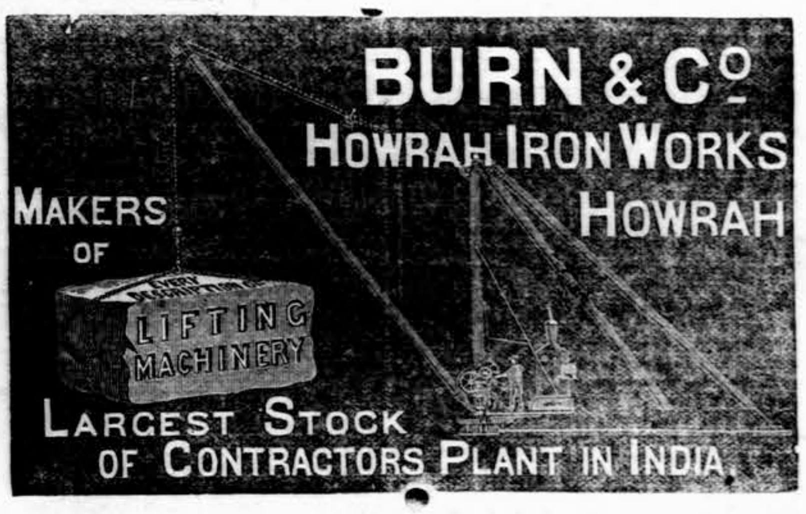

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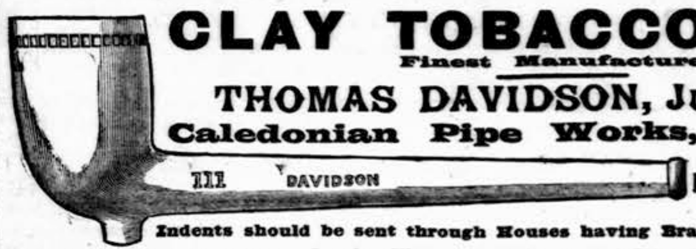

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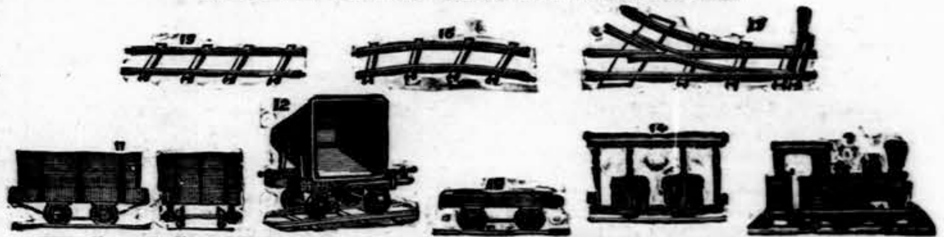

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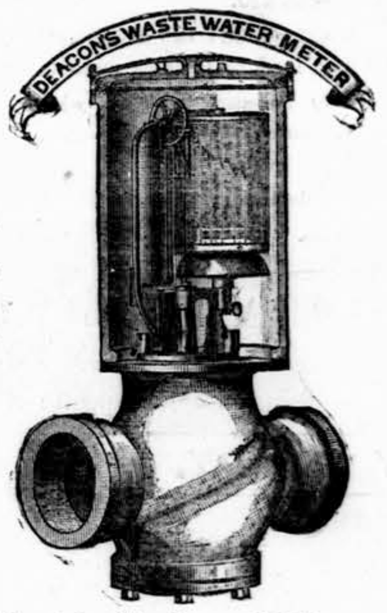

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